

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE imposing ceremonial of which the second Crystal Palace is this day to be the scene, naturally suggests reflections as to the uses of the magnificent establishment so solemnly inaugurated. Although a private undertaking, Royalty has not scorned to lend its name and presence to grace the opening celebration of the day; nor have the high functionaries of religion deemed it inconsistent with their duties or position to consecrate to its uses by prayer and praise an establishment which has for its objects to cultivate the tastes, improve the understanding, and administer to the healthful recreation of the people. The first Crystal Palace and the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations marked an era in the material progress of the nation. The second Crystal Palace—with its treasures of art and science, with its antique courts and modern gardens, and with its almost incalculable inducements for the study of the works both of man and of nature—will mark an era equally important in the moral history of the British people. A consequence, extension, and development of the great idea which produced the Exhibition of 1851, the Palace and Park of Sydenham are destined, we may not unreasonably expect, to exercise a more permanent influence upon the character of our age—to elevate the sources of enjoyment among all classes; to administer to the refined tastes of the wealthy, in a manner more complete and satisfactory than the wealthiest could ever devise or procure for themselves; and to afford to the humble earners of their daily bread, means of instruction and amusement, so many, so various, and so excellent, as almost to realise the wonders of romance, and to make the fabulous treasures of the palaces of Eastern Caliphs appear mean and vulgar by comparison.

In many countries the amusements of the people are an object of national concern. In our free country, where the course of legislation for the last forty years has been a simple undoing of

the mischief done by the over-legislation of past times, law-makers have refused to give due attention to the moral and intellectual wants of the people. Law in this country has not insisted that the people should either be educated or amused. It has, for the most part, left their intellectual culture and their recreation to voluntary agencies. The consequences have not been altogether satisfactory in either respect. The upper and middle classes have, it is true, been no sufferers, for voluntary agencies are more than sufficient to accomplish the purpose, wherever there are pecuniary means to attract and purchase what is required. Supply follows demand as surely in such cases as it does in the more tangible articles of commerce. But, upon the needy or the destitute classes, the result of the no-system, by which the Government ignores the intellectual wants of the people, has been to some extent unfortunate. As regards Education, the Government has merely shut its eyes and ears, having had but small inducement to open either amid the fierce and irreconcilable hostilities of jarring sects; but, as regards Recreation, it has done worse than refuse to listen—it has impeded and discouraged every effort made to provide healthy out-of-door amusements for the labouring classes. The consequence has been, that the phrase of "merry England," once true of the habits of the working and rural population, has become a dim tradition of the past—carrying us back to the days of Elizabeth, but having no foundation in latter times; and that the modern Englishmen who gain their bread by hard labour in field or factory have been driven for amusement into the beer-shop and the gin-palace. Harsh law has brutalised but too many of them; and the very debasement which has thus been produced has been invariably brought forward as an argument to oppose any attempt to provide them with innocent and healthful Recreation. To bring multitudes of people together in search of pastime has been to raise the bugbears of Drunkenness and Debauchery before the

mental vision of those by whose Puritanism and Fanaticism every source of enjoyment has been as jealously shut from the people, as if laughter were a crime, or refined and exhilarating amusements of any kind were luxuries not to be thought of by those who had no money in the bank, and who could not give security to society for their good behaviour, if allowed to meet and to be delighted.

But voluntary agency has at length undertaken a portion of the duty which, in ancient times, was considered the privilege of the State. The Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, with its beautiful grounds—its superb situation, upon a hill, overlooking the rich woodlands of Kent, and one of the loveliest districts of country in the world—its close proximity to the metropolis—its well-ordered attractions in all the arts that administer to the cultivation of the understanding and the taste—the judicious admixture of the beauties of antique architecture and sculpture with the triumphs of modern art—and the still more happy blending with all these, not only of the wonders of the vegetable and floral kingdom, but of those geological, zoological, and ethnological marvels, which it is the privilege of this age, and the glory of the scientific men of this country, to have brought to light or methodised;—all these things will give a new and higher character to the amusements of the British people. Were it simply for the beneficial effects which may be anticipated to ensue from this attempt at refining the pleasures of the multitude, we might well be thankful to the far-seeing enterprise of the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company. But—great though such a result may be—it is not the only one that will follow, if the Palace and its treasures prove but half as attractive as they deserve to be, both to those who have time and money at command, and to those who have little of either. With objects including all those which made the Great Exhibition of 1851 the envy and the example of civilised nations, the Sydenham Crystal Palace will transcend that



OTHO, KING OF GREECE, AND HIS QUEEN, AND SUITE, AT ATHENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of Hyde-park, in treating Art upon its own merits, and not merely in its connection with Industry and Manufactures. It will educate the people in the knowledge and appreciation of the Beautiful. It will aid in the accomplishment of a task which the State has scorned, and which private enterprise never before sought to effect. It will create a taste for the elegancies and refinements of life in the deepest strata of society; and the results of which will exhibit themselves hereafter in an infinitude of modes, of which we can at present form no estimate. A too exclusive attention to money-making, and a too intense forgetfulness of the public amenities, in the commercial worship of that great idol—Self—will be corrected by that love of Art and Nature, which familiarity with the treasures of the Crystal Palace will, after a time, induce among the trading and labouring classes. Had Art been cultivated as much amongst us for the last two centuries as it has been among the French, it is probable, notwithstanding the wide commercial uses of the Thames, that it might have been preserved in its purity to the public; and that a row of stately terraces and trees might have lined its northern and southern banks in all the extent of the metropolis, and afforded sites for statues and other monuments worthy of the liberality and intelligence of the people. We might long ago have possessed a National Gallery—not a positive disgrace to us; and Trafalgar-square, said by high authority to be one of the finest sites in Europe, might have been covered with noble monuments of architectural genius, instead of being, as it is at present, an eyesore to every person of taste and education who passes through it. We might have had public statues, unlike those which Sir William Molesworth has taken under his guardianship, and which might have elicited the admiration, instead of the contemptuous wonder or pity, of foreign visitors. London, in its whole extent, might have been the most beautiful, as it is the wealthiest, capital in the world. Ten thousand other influences might have been exerted in every direction in humanising the people, and encouraging among them a love of Art, and of intellectual refinement. By such means they would have been imperceptibly, but surely, weaned from the coarse and brutal indulgences which have been but too popular, both in town and country; and into which they have been in a manner forced by meddlesome legislation, in the form of dancing licenses and music licenses, and many other interferences with their harmless enjoyment. But, if the New Crystal Palace be as successful in its appeals to the higher faculties and emotions of the public as its predecessor, the Great Exhibition, proved to be, we may anticipate that the next generation of Englishmen will reap many advantages which have been denied to the men of the present day. In the meantime the people will enjoy a place of recreation to which the world can, as yet, offer no parallel.

#### GREECE.—FRENCH OCCUPATION.—OTHO AND HIS QUEEN.

AFTER the seizure of the Greek ships on the 26th ult., and the landing of 3000 troops of the expeditionary corps of General Forey, King Otho promised neutrality, and charged one of his former Ministers to go with explanations to Constantinople. At the same time a new Cabinet, composed of M. Mavrocordato, as President of the Council, and of General Kallergi, M. Palamidis, M. Argyropoulos, M. Calligas, and M. Isikis, was formed. M. Canaris, whose name also figured in the Ministerial list, declined accepting the functions which were offered to him. In consequence of these arrangements, it was expected that the new Cabinet would recall the leaders of the insurgents, change the members of the household of King Otho, dismiss the functionaries who have been implicated, and ask the French to abandon the idea of occupying with troops Athens and Syra. In the meantime it is understood that the mass of the division of General Forey will proceed to Varna. At the departure of the *Primauguet*, on the 28th, Athens was tranquil, and the population had "pronounced" against Russia. The Queen of Greece is said to have exhibited the greatest distress of mind at the French occupation; and it was thought her departure would take place very shortly. The French were apparently not expected so soon: as the King and Queen were driving together at the Piræus a few hours before their arrival, quite unconscious of the rapidly approaching and overpowering force. The latest news relating to the Royal pair says: "The Queen has had a very serious nervous attack, and the King is far from being at his ease."

We have engraved upon the preceding page a spirited sketch of King Otho and the Queen riding past the base of the Acropolis, accompanied by the Royal cortège, and presenting, altogether, a very melodramatic appearance.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from Athens, May 29, which states that the insurgents had defeated the Turks, with great loss, at Chaggi Petras; but no reliance can be placed on it.

**THE LADIES OF KIEL.**—Before the *Duguesclin* left Kiel, a large case of cakes and sweetmeats, directed to "M. les Mousés," was sent on board, together with the following letter:—"Kiel, May 27, 1854. Some ladies of Kiel who had the happiness to go on board the *Duguesclin*, and who tasted with pleasure the excellent biscuit given them by Messrs. les Mousés (power-monkeys), take the liberty to send them a sample of the biscuits of Kiel. They thank these young gentlemen for the kindness with which they showed them over the ship; and, at the same time, wish them a good voyage, and prosperity in all their enterprises; trusting that not only themselves, but all the crew of the fine vessel, may one day come back to Kiel victorious and in good health; and that they may all return to France, their charming country."

**AN EXPERIENCED PICKPOCKET.**—The Paris police have just arrested the oldest and most experienced of Parisian pickpockets—a woman nicknamed, from her dexterity, the *Main d'Or*. A few days ago, they received intelligence that several pockets had been picked at railway stations, and that the *Main d'Or* had just arrived in Paris. Thinking that she must be the author of the robberies, they set a watch for her, and on Monday they saw her in the bureau of the Passy omnibuses, near the Palais Royal. She was finely dressed, but preserved an air of demure respectability. Several ladies were in the office at the time; and presently the police saw her slip her hand into the pocket of a young lady, and draw from it a well-filled purse. The police immediately, in polite terms, asked her to accompany them, and carried her off to the Prefecture of Police. *Main d'Or* made no attempt to deny her guilt, but said it was her first offence, and that she had only recently arrived from Holland, where her husband died a short time ago. The history of this woman is very curious. She married at the early age of fifteen, and immediately took to thieving. Her success was such that she and her husband lived in a fine hotel and kept a carriage and pair. After his death she lived with different eminent thieves most of whom are now in goal. Her age at present is about sixty-seven; and for upwards of fifty years she has constantly practised thieving. In the course of that time she has frequently been condemned in France; and also in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Holland, and other countries.

**LUMLEY v. GYE.**—On Thursday week the Wagner case came again before the Court of Queen's Bench: the Attorney-General appearing for Mr. Gye against a rule which had been obtained by Sir F. Thesiger, calling upon him to show cause why the verdict in his favour should not be set aside, and a new trial granted. After hearing the Attorney-General, the proceedings were adjourned until Monday; when Sir F. Thesiger endeavoured to show that a new trial ought to be granted, because there had been an improper admission of evidence, and because the evidence adduced did not justify the finding of the jury. Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Hoggins, Mr. Cowling, and Mr. Huddleston having been heard on the same side, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Crompton, and Lord Campbell all agreed in the opinion that the rule should be discharged.

**THE STOCK.**—A private in the Lancashire militia was lately observed sitting under a hedge, and showing his neck to his companion, all scarified by the tight stock. He declared that "he did not mind drill; but he would rather be dragged through a pit than wear the regulation stock, which half strangled him."

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

On the 1st of June the last reception of the Legislative Body by the Emperor, took place at St. Cloud. At a grand dinner which preceded this reception were present Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord and Lady Londonderry, General Géméau, M. Ducloux, &c. The dinner not taking place till eight o'clock, the Deputies, and several of the Ministers, who arrived early, were compelled to wait a considerable time before the Emperor and Empress, followed by those who had dined at the Palace, made their appearance in the Grand Gallery. It was remarked that Lord Cowley was the only member of the *corps diplomatique* present.

You have, probably, heard of the arrest of the Sergeant Boichot, on an accusation of joining in, or rather leading, an attempt to establish a revolutionary movement. A rumour—which seems, however, to have but little foundation—asserts that, on his being seized, a paper containing his nomination to the post of Generalissimo of the Army was found upon him. Other arrests relating to the same affair have also been made.

It appears that the release of the young composer, M. Léon Regnier, from the hold of the Conscription is due to the intervention of the Empress, who from the first was strongly interested in the affair.

One of the most ancient buildings in Paris, and one of the most curious and interesting in an historical point of view, the prison of the Abbaye, has just been demolished. The ground on which it stood is not to be built upon, but is to serve for the extension of the Place de l'Abbaye and the Rue Ste. Marguerite.

Five hundred mules have just been purchased by the Government, to be dispatched to the East, for the purpose of transporting the wounded. The animals are furnished with a newly-invented sort of litter, capable of containing each two men, as comfortably and commodiously as in a bed.

*L'Ami de la Religion* and *L'Univers*, two of the principal organs of Catholicism, have been carrying on a sharp controversy on the subject of the English Roman Catholic Church. The former accuses the new episcopacy with having adopted too exacting and arrogant a tone; and to have, by its violence and tendency to absolutism, injured the interests of the religion it intended to support. Cardinal Wiseman, taking to himself—not without justice—the attack, replies in the *Univers*; whereupon the two spokesmen of a faith whose starting-point is unity, go to battle with right-good-will, and deal each other as hearty verbal kicks and cuffs as other twin brothers are wont to do when some cause of difference of opinion makes them forget their unity.

The third volume of M. Véron's "*Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*," has just made its appearance. With the exception of the first chapters which treat of the Revolution of July, and follow Charles X. up to the period of his death, this volume is much more of a literary and biographical, than of a political, tendency. This number, like its predecessor, contains much curious and interesting matter, and reveals a number of facts and anecdotes hitherto unknown to the public. The history of his management of the Opera, of the first representations and success of "*Robert le Diable*," accompanied by the letters of Meyerbeer on the subject, and a number of clever and most amusing literary and dramatic portraits, and incidents, cannot fail to have a lively interest for the general class of French readers, and a certain attraction even for English ones.

The excessive cold and wetness of the weather continues to throw a gloom over everything here, and, still worse, causes much illness, more especially inflammations of the chest, typhus, and cholera. Since the commencement of the winter, little or no interruption has occurred in the sickness which has reigned here. Not long since, in one of the least-frequented streets leading to the cemetery of Montmartre, not less than four-and-twenty funerals have been counted passing through in one day.

On Sunday took place, at Versailles, the last races of the *Société d'Encouragement*. Notwithstanding the badness of the weather, they were tolerably well attended. Five races, the last a steeplechase, were run on the occasion.

On Sunday, also, took place the inauguration of the new branch of the Eastern Company's Railway between Eprenay and Rheims. The first train starting from Paris arrived at Eprenay with great rapidity. The Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims received the *convoy d'inauguration* on its arrival at the station; and, having blessed the engines, proceeded—followed by his clergy, the numerous guests, and the inhabitants of Rheims and its environs—to the cathedral, where a "*Te Deum*" was performed.

A new ballet, composed by M. Théophile Gautier and Madame Cerito, has a brilliant and merited success. The *Contessina Gemma* (Cerito) loves the famous Neapolitan painter *Massimo*; the *Comte Gabrielli* adores the *Contessina Gemma*; he magnetises her. In her mesmeric state, she returns his adoration—in her normal condition, she continues constant to *Massimo*; hence, as may be supposed, ensues a succession of *contretemps* and difficulties, more entertaining in a ballet than they would be in the bosom of a domestic family. Of course, however, the magnetising noble is defeated, the lovers made happy, and the audience highly pleased with the entertainment. The music, by the Marquis de Santa Croce, is brilliant and effective, and adds to the success of the whole.

##### UNITED STATES.

The *Canada*, which sailed from New York on the 23rd ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The House of Representatives had passed the Nebraska Bill, by a majority of nine votes; it was read a third time on the 23rd.

According to the *New York Herald*, the Secretary of the Navy, probably in consideration of the unsettled state of the relations with Spain, had issued an order directing that all vessels of war on the point of departure should be delayed.

The Senate had adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Clayton, to the following effect:—"That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such restrictions upon the power of American Consuls residing in the Spanish West India Islands as will prevent the abuse of the American flag in protecting persons engaged in the African Slave-trade."

The Earl of Elgin had arrived at Washington. His visit, according to the American journals, is connected with the negotiations respecting the fisheries.

The *Atlantic*, which sailed from New York on the 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening. The aspect of affairs with regard to Cuba was more pacific. It was expected that two special Envoys would be dispatched to Madrid to endeavour to settle the disputes.

##### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on the 7th, at half-past ten a.m., in 102 hours. The Indian mails had been at Alexandria from the 30th ult., with advices from Calcutta to May 1; Bombay, May 10; Sharghal, April 14. Affairs in Burmah are satisfactory. The Imperialists are said to have been driven from Sharghal "by the Europeans, assisted by the rebel army."

In Dantzic, as well as in Neufahwasser (a large village about five miles distant), arrangements are being made for weekly supplies of meat for the combined fleet. So large a quantity is required that Dantzic alone cannot furnish it; and it has been necessary to enter into contracts with other Baltic ports. One of the butchers of Dantzic, who is making arrangements for delivering 27,000 lbs. of meat weekly, is now prudently relating how he had the honour of furnishing meat to Lord Nelson's fleet, and to Napoleon's army, when the one was in the Baltic and the other in Pomerania.

#### THE WAR.

##### ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED TROOPS.

Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, and the Seraskier returned to Constantinople on the 23rd, after having conferred with Omer Pacha, and visited the camp at Schumla. The result of the conference was an immediate order for the advance of the Anglo-French army to Varna; and no time was lost in carrying the order into execution. On the evening of the 24th, the first British troops sailed from Gallipoli for the immediate seat of war. The corps honoured by this precedence was that of the Sappers and Miners. In ten hours from receiving their orders, without a hint beforehand to hold themselves in readiness, the officers managed to get pontoon train, horses, and everything on board. On the 29th, Sir George Brown, with a division of the Rifles, and 7000 men, left Scutari for Varna; and the rest of the English troops there were to follow as speedily as possible. It was expected that the last of the 23,000 men would have embarked by the 10th inst.

Marshal St. Arnaud arrived at Gallipoli on the 26th, in order to hasten, by his presence, the departure of the French troops to Varna. The French squadron, under the command of Admiral Bruat, then in the roads of Gallipoli, was to embark the first division of the army, under General Canrobert; and the second division, under the command of General Boquet; the third division, which is under the command of Prince Napoleon, is to proceed by easy marches along the banks of the Sea of Marmora. The orders given were, that the troops should not be over-fatigued, and that their marches should not exceed four or five leagues per day. They would arrive at Constantinople on the 5th of June, but they would remain in that capital only for a short time, as the intention was, that they should follow their comrades by sea to Varna as soon as the necessary number of transports could be placed at their disposal.

The brigade of cavalry, under General d'Allonville, the military equipments, the train of artillery, and the medical stores, were to take the route by Adrianople towards the Balkans. They will not be able to join the rest of the army before the 15th or 20th inst.

##### THE INVESTMENT OF SILISTRIA.

Up to the 30th of May, Silistria still held out against the formidable assaults of the Russian army. From the 20th ult. hardly a single day had passed without Prince Paskievitch attempting some new project for making himself master of this formidable fortress; but all of them had failed. The orders of the Czar were, that Silistria must be taken immediately, at whatever cost of life, and the Russian commander has evidently followed up the instructions of his master as far as he was able. The loss of life has been very great. Some accounts say that not less than 8000 Russians have fallen before Silistria. On the 21st ult., Musa Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief at that place, addressed the following letter to Omer Pacha, from which it will be seen that he was at that time quite aware of the deadly nature of the assaults which were about to be made:—

SILISTRIA, May 21.—Yesterday, the Russians sent some troops against the outer posts. We immediately sent men to repulse them, and succeeded in doing so, after a slight loss. The Russians had upwards of 1500 men killed, and a great number wounded. This day the Russians again attacked the outer fortifications. During the action, two Mussulman Circassians, lieutenants of cavalry, named Osman and Hassan, quitted their posts and passed over to us, in order to inform us through love for Islamism, of the plans and movements of the Russians. According to what they assure us, the enemy has advanced on Silistria, with three *corps d'armée*. This day, they are determined either to carry Silistria, or to have their troops annihilated, and they are taking all the measures which they think necessary to arrive at that object. At the moment that I am writing, the enemy appears desirous to attempt a general attack against the outer works. However, the fire from the ramparts not permitting him to approach, he has halted his battalions beyond the distance of a cannon-shot. As to us, our troops have been so distributed over the fortifications as to be able to sustain the attack and repel it.

Between the 27th and the 29th ult. the Russians had made several attempts to carry some of the outworks of the fortress by assault, but had been defeated in every instance with tremendous slaughter. On the morning of the 30th the Turks made a sortie, killed between 1500 and 1800 of the enemy, and spiked a number of their guns. With such lessons as these, it is no wonder that the Russians are beginning to be rather tired of running their heads against a stone wall for the glory of the Emperor. The latest accounts speak of them as not showing their usual alacrity; and Prince Paskievitch is said to have given it as his opinion, that Silistria cannot be taken by storm without a sacrifice of from 20,000 to 25,000 men. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the Russian Commander should have resolved to adopt the slower and safer process of mining. How far that plan is likely to succeed or not, may be partly gathered from the following letter from Vienna:—

It will be remembered, as regards the comparative situation now and in 1829, that everything is in favour of the present; and yet the fortress held out, in 1829, from the 19th May to the 30th June—that is, six weeks from the day of complete investment and breaking ground until that of capitulation. Nor did the latter ensue until the then raw and ill-organized Nizam army had been completely defeated in open battle by General Diebitsch, near Kulichischa, and the garrison thereby deprived of all hope of succour. The fortress has, since that time, been greatly strengthened; and, in spite of the inherent defects of all Turkish fortifications—that is, over long curtains, over lofty scarps, and insufficient flank fire, with ill-proportioned ravelines, hornworks, and counter-guards—it is ten times stronger than it was in 1829, and has a sturdy commander and brave garrison, with every encouragement to hold out to the death, from the prospect of succour, and the experience they have that the enemy's Danube batteries can produce no great effect upon the *enceinte*. Approach by mining is talked of, as having been struck upon by General Schider as an infallible process. So it would be if the approaches to it reached the foot of the glacis. But works would be required to mine up to the distance of 800 yards; and, meantime, it is to be supposed that the garrison would not fail to countermine, to such a distance at least as would secure their counterscarps. The garrison has also an advantage in the periodical flooding of the Danube, which about this time is much swollen by the melted snows conveyed into its bed by the Save, Theiss, and twenty other great affluents. These inflations of the waters must render the maintenance of bridges more difficult, inundate the island batteries and low grounds, and greatly enhance the difficulty of approaching upon the river side. Indeed, it would seem that the attacks upon the northern outworks had been pressed as much as possible, in order to anticipate these embarrassments. Meantime a letter has been received here from an impartial eye-witness in the Russian camp, who states that the vigour of the defence during the recent three fruitless assaults was so determined, and the fire so murderous, that upon the third attempt the storming columns could not be brought up to close range, although the officers showed the most valiant example, and cavalry stood close in the rear to prevent their falling back. The letter says that the Russian troops do not evince their usual readiness for combat.

With respect to the relief of Silistria, it is said that the plan of Marshal St. Arnaud is to detach 24,000 French, 15,000 English, and 30,000 Ottomans of Omer Pacha's army for that service. 35,000 Russians are on the right bank of the Danube employed in investing the place. These 35,000 will be placed between two fires, and will, it is hoped, be driven into the Danube, or made prisoners.

##### THE AUSTRIAN NOTE TO RUSSIA.

The Austrian Summons to the Czar to quit the Ottoman territory appears to be a very mild document, indeed it is rather a request than a summons. In the Vienna note—Austria for herself, that is as a great European Power, strongly advises the evacuation of the Turkish territories. After referring to the treaties existing between Russia and the Porte, the Imperial Cabinet, in the clearest language, expresses its opinion that the passage of the Pruth was an unjustifiable act. It then goes on to say that a longer occupation of the Turkish provinces will increase the danger of a general war, and, under existing circumstances, can no longer be borne. The Imperial Cabinet, therefore, calls on the Russian Government to name the time at which its troops will quit the two Principalities and the other Turkish provinces. The concessions which have been made to the Christians by the Porte are brought into strong relief in the body of the note.

The official reply to the Austrian note is expected at Vienna some time between the 20th and 24th inst. Among the anti-Russian party in Germany, the prevailing belief is that the whole affair is a "*mere farce*," in which Austria plays into the hands of Russia, with a view to promote some diplomatic intrigue by which the Czar may escape from the perils in which his unbridled ambition has involved him.



## THE BALTIC FLEET.

The news from the Baltic since our last publication contains nothing of much importance. The delay of the French fleet is explained by the statement that some time was required to exercise the crews at great guns before bringing them into action. Many of the men have never served on board line-of-battle ships before, and are, consequently, unused to manœuvre on a large scale. On the 30th ult. the fleet left Kiel, and next day sailed for Gothland, there to await further information as to the movements of Sir Charles Napier.

On the 27th the English fleet was still in Hango Roads, waiting, as was understood, the arrival of the French squadron, which would be a week, probably, before it reached him. The following extracts are from a letter dated Hango Roads, May 27:—

We have not yet made the pine-woods of Hango re-echo with the booming of a broadside of our heaviest artillery. The Admiral is evidently reserving his full force and strength for more important opponents than the batteries of Hango. The taking of such fortifications as those would, with the force now lying before them, be a work of very little time; but it is quite clear that we consider them somewhat beneath our notice, and wish to preserve our strength unimpaired to deal out our biggest blows to antagonists more worthy of our size. Whether those be the ships of war or principal strongholds, or both combined, yet remains to be told. Therefore, there appears to me an unwillingness on the part of the Commander-in-Chief to risk a single ship being disabled until he has fought an action with the more formidable adversaries. We have no docks at hand wherein to repair damages, should we receive any, and we are far from England; hence the necessity for caution.

Two deserters from the Russian gun-boats at Eckness, pulled on board the flag-ship on the morning of the 25th, in a small shallop. As well as I have been able to hear the news, these men state that there are now ten gun-boats near the town, with crews of about sixty men, amongst whom are a few regular troops and sailors, but the major part of them are pressed men. The deserters are Finlanders, who had been pressed. They represent that the *Arrogant* and *Hecla* caused great slaughter amongst the troops in fighting their way up to Eckness. The *Basisk* was sent away on a reconnoitring expedition towards Svensborg. She looked into the harbour, and saw the Russian ships at anchor. The *Cruiser* arrived to-day. She has made some prizes, which she has left at Faro.

## THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

Nothing further has been done in the Black Sea, except the capture of a few Russian vessels. The Czar's fleet still lies snug at Sebastopol, nor is there any chance of its leaving those safe quarters, seeing that it is not, according to the most recent accounts, as strong in number and weight of metal as the force it would have to encounter. The Russians have not destroyed all their forts on the Circassian coast, as was lately represented. They still hold Anapa and Soukum-Kale, where they have concentrated all their force, which is about 12,000 men; and Anapa has seventy guns mounted. No important movement is likely to be attempted by the fleets in the Black Sea till a collision has taken place between the Russian and the Allied armies.

Admiral Hamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the French Fleet in the Black Sea, has made the following report to his Government:—

Ville de Paris, Baltisk, May 21.

Monsieur le Ministre—Having left the Bay of Kavarna on the 17th of April, in order to commence military operations in the Black Sea, the two combined squadrons cast anchor on the 20th inst., before Baltisk, where they are now taking in water and necessary provisions.

It is no fault of ours if this cruise of more than a month has not been marked by events of war more numerous and more important; but the naval forces of the Russians have been so closely shut up in Sebastopol under the shelter of the thousand guns of that port, that during twenty days spent at a short distance before them, we have not been able to induce a single ship so much as to engage one of our small steamers employed in reconnoitring. On the other hand, our steam cruisers have roamed the whole extent of the Black Sea; and, since the opening of hostilities, have brought in as prizes a large number of vessels carrying the Russian flag; and more, the division of ships and frigates sent on a mission to the coast of Circassia, have found that the Russians themselves have abandoned the sixteen forts, reared only after so much toil and so many battles, on the 200 leagues of the coast which extends from Anapa, near the Sea of Azof, nearly to the port of Batoum—a new check, in my opinion, for the Muscovite power.

Finally, sir, if you will consider that the Imperial Port of Odessa has been completely destroyed by our screw ships; that the Russian fleet, challenged in its own ports, has not dared to issue forth to avenge this blow; that the Russian flag is unable to venture out in the Black Sea, of which the Czar pretended to make a Muscovite lake; that all the Russian possessions on the Circassian coast have been destroyed or abandoned, and that, in consequence, the flank of the Russian army in Asia is exposed, you will perceive that this first phase of our operations has produced notable result, to the advantage of the Western Powers and to the detriment of Russian influence in the Black Sea. I am, &c., HAMELIN.

## CHANGES IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

According to accounts received from Constantinople, via Vienna, Mehmet Kepresli Pacha, who not long since was called from the Government of Adrianople to be Minister of Marine, has been raised to the rank of Grand Vizier. The new Grand Vizier belongs to the modern school of Turkish statesmen; is well acquainted with European politics, and formerly represented the Sultan at the Court of St. James's. He is succeeded in the Ministry of Marine by Halil Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan. Letters from Constantinople give reason to expect further changes in the Ottoman Cabinet.

AUSTRIA has succeeded in obtaining a footing for her army on Turkish ground. The last accounts from Constantinople say that orders have been transmitted to the Turkish authorities in Albania to receive the troops which Austria is about to send there.

ALL the German States have lately increased the effective strength of their armies. That of Bavaria now consists of 75,000 men.

RUSSIA is said to be making great preparations for war in Poland. The Russian journals state that there are 250,000 soldiers in Poland; but that must be a gross exaggeration.

ACCORDING to a statement made by Sir James Graham to Mr. Duncan, M.P., the other day, it is not the intention of Government to blockade Archangel. He thinks it will probably remain open all the season.

THE number of Greek pirates captured or destroyed by the vessels of England and France up to the 25th ult. was calculated at twenty-seven, and the vigour of the assaults made upon them has already diminished the number of the acts of piracy. About 5000 English and French trading vessels are sent annually into the Greek seas.

THE Russian ship-of-war, *Aurora*, forty-four guns, arrived at Callao on the 16th of April from Rio.

THE French have had some fighting on the river Senegal with the natives. They took Podor at the point of the bayonet, and intend to construct a fort there, to serve as the point d'appui of new combinations for extending French commerce with the population on both sides of the river higher up.

LETTERS from Singapore state that the Admiral on that station had arrived at that port, and was collecting a small squadron, with the view of looking after the Russian vessels-of-war in the China Seas, on learning the declaration of war.

MEAT is becoming very scarce and dear in Memel, on account of the prohibition of the exportation of cattle from Russia. One of the objects of that prohibition is, no doubt, to prevent the English getting supplies.

THE Governments of France and England having informed the Court of Morocco of the state of war existing between them and Russia, and the obligations resulting therefrom for neutral States, the Emperor has expressed to the *chargés d'affaires* of the two Governments at Tangiers the satisfaction which that communication has given him, and he has declared that no Russian vessel, or vessel bearing a flag friendly to Russia, shall be received in the ports of his empire during the war.

THE CONSTITUTION FESTIVAL was held at Copenhagen, on Monday, by fifty thousand persons. It passed off without accident or commotion. The Court was absent.

AUSTRIA has resolved to raise the military cordon on the frontier of Freiburg, the Swiss Federal Council having given satisfactory assurances for a future good understanding.

THE Envoys of France and Austria have had private audiences of the King of Sweden, for the purpose of laying before him the views of their respective Sovereigns as to the conditions of Sweden's publicly joining the Western Powers, and taking an active part in the war. The French Ambassador was the bearer of an autograph letter of Napoleon III., which contained the proposed basis of Swedish co-operation.

A SECTION of the metropolitan police are under orders for Constantinople to assist the *Commissariat*. The men have volunteered from the different divisions, and each constable receives a bounty of £12 and a stipend of 4s. per diem.

## THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VARNA, May 18, 1854.

I HAVE been so busy sketching, that I have had no time to write; but in truth there is nothing new, except that Omer Pacha arrived here to-day from Schumla. The Generals in Chief are expected here every moment; and I will write a full letter, with the account of their reception, and the ceremonies here.

I rode here yesterday in twelve hours from Schumla—a hard ride of ninety miles, without stopping. You see I am getting hardened. I was here twenty-four hours before Omer Pacha, who reached this day, at three p.m.

[The Sketches forwarded by our Correspondent will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next.—EDITOR.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24, 1854.

My last letter doubtless prepared you for the intelligence of the investment of Silistria. Convoys despatched from Schumla, and returning from whence they came—flying rumours of the capture of the fortress—were certain symptoms which official denial could not conceal. It was under these circumstances that Omer Pacha left Schumla for an interview with Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, at Varna. He started in the night of the 17th-18th, and arrived in about four or five hours. The road, which leads through Yenil Bazar and Pravadi, is one of the pleasantest that can be taken on that side of the Balkan. The vale which Pravadi is supposed to defend is a little Paradise of cultivation, which contrasts singularly, by the varieties of colour which its crops present, with the bare monotonous plains common to the rest of Bulgaria. As for Pravadi itself, it is a place of desolate aspect—destroyed by the Russians in 1828, and never since rebuilt. In front of it are lines of feeble merit as works of art; and the heights are covered on each side by a fort. The town behind has nothing in it but heaps of ruins; and the soldiers inside the lines and forts have the lugubrious aspect of watchers in a city of the dead. The sensations which are experienced

mouth of a small bay. The Russians on the cliffs were not long in discovering her helpless state; and messengers having been despatched to Odessa, three batteries of artillery came out with all speed to attack her. The crew, in the meanwhile, were endeavouring to get the ship off, but without success; and the *Vesuvius* and *Niger* were, unfortunately, unable, from the thickness of the fog, to give her any assistance. At one moment the commander of the *Vesuvius* found the spot where the *Tiger* lay clearing from fog, and forthwith became himself embedded in the mist. At another the mist cleared off from around the *Vesuvius*, and remained obstinately within the bay where lay the *Tiger*. The Russians, who were near the scene of the disaster, began firing into the *Tiger* at about eight o'clock, with twenty-four guns and musketry, and the wreck returned the fire as it best could. Towards eleven o'clock the *Tiger* was first observed from the *Vesuvius*. The cliffs above were crowded with people and soldiers, on whom she fired and killed several. Her shells were thrown with such precision that they told greatly, and a great number of people were to be observed running away and taking refuge in an edifice on the right, which, turning out to be a church, was respected by our commander. The crew of the *Tiger* had already surrendered, after setting fire to the ship. Captain Giffard had one leg carried off by a shell, and his nephew killed near him. Two sailors were also killed and several wounded. The rest of the crew, about 200 in number, were made prisoners and taken to Odessa, where they were treated with every respect. The following extracts from the log of the *Vesuvius*, as well as the enclosed Sketch, will best conclude the description of this melancholy disaster. The Sketch was copied from one made on the spot by Mr. Gooden, of the *Vesuvius*.

12th May, 5.30.—Observed land on the port bow. Sounded in five fathoms. Heard two guns; answered with one. Hauled off shore and steered S.E.; stood in shore, and observed land on the port bow; heard a gun answered with two guns and musketry; stopped, and proceeded as fog thickened and cleared away. 8.30. Stood off and on shore seven to twelve fathoms. 9. Hove to with head off shore; fog thickening. 9.30. Heard shotguns fired from several directions on shore. 10.15. Firing ceased. 11.25. Fog partially cleared, observed H.M.S. *Tiger* close to the beach, bearing N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.; put the ship's head towards her, and stood on easy; fog thickened; stopped. 11.40. Fog cleared; stood on; observed



"THE TIGER" ASHORE.

VESUVIUS.

NIGER.

"THE TIGER" ASHORE OFF ODESSA.

on entering this place are such as to banish the pleasing effect of the landscape outside; and the traveller does not recover his equanimity until he finds himself at a considerable distance on the way to Varna, contemplating the beautiful lake which winds its way from Devna to the sea, with its varied beauties of forest, rock, reed, and greensward—its flocks of storks and ducks, and its buffaloes wallowing in the mud. The view of Varna itself was not prepossessing on that day; a thick fog was drifting over it, pushed by a wind from the Black Sea. A sensation of cold and damp struck one on entering the fog, which at the same time veiled everything from sight. The Black Sea is frequently visited in spring by vapours of this kind, which render the navigation extremely dangerous. Omer Pacha, on entering Varna, alighted at the Custom-house, where he was received with all the honours, and the guns of the harbour saluted with nineteen guns. He then took up his quarters for the night at a palace prepared for him.

Early on the 19th the signal was given—a steamer in sight; and at about nine o'clock the *Caradoc*, having on board Lord Raglan, Brigadier-General Tylden, Admiral Boxer, and their staff, cast anchor. She was followed by *Le Berthollet*, carrying Marshal St. Arnaud and his staff, and by the Turkish steamer *Cheik Per*, with Riza Pacha and Mehmet Pacha on board. Omer Pacha, who had been waiting in the quarantine building, immediately entered a boat manned by sixteen rowers, and went on board the Turkish steamer, where a conference was held between the Generals and the Ministers of War and Marine. The conference lasted about three hours, when Lord Raglan landed and received the usual salute; and was shortly followed by Marshal St. Arnaud and his staff, who received similar honours.

As pressing despatches were sent shortly afterwards to Gallipoli, and the *Caradoc* was despatched to Constantinople immediately, it was supposed that instant orders had been given to press the departure of the several European forces with the utmost speed.

At Constantinople, where I arrived at the same time as the *Caradoc*, the news of the investment of Silistria was not known, and considerable doubts were entertained, and expressed, whether the English troops could be sent to Varna, as they were still in want of much in the shape of stores and ammunition; but to-day there are evident symptoms that a move is in prospect. To-night several transports will leave Constantinople for the Black Sea.

In the meanwhile, we have now to regret the loss of one of our fine steam-frigates, the *Tiger*, of 16 guns and 400 horse power, which was wrecked off Cape Fontana Lighthouse, on the morning of the 12th inst. Cape Fontana is a point about five miles from Odessa, where a fort existed, which the *Arethusa* lately destroyed. The *Tiger* was cruising before Odessa, in company with the *Vesuvius*, 6, paddle, Commander Powell, and the *Niger*, screw, 16, when she went ashore in a thick fog, at the

H.M.S. *Tiger* on shore, and the cliffs crowded with troops and artillery; cleared for action. *Tiger* showed her colours, and was apparently deserted; H.M.S. *Niger* hove in sight, made her recall; fired two guns to enforce signal; the artillery on shore opened fire. 11.35. Commenced firing upon the cliffs, apparently with good effect. 12. Cape Fontana Lighthouse W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. half a mile. 12.30. Captain went on board the *Niger*. 12.45. Observed the enemy to fire shell on the *Tiger*. 1.30. Ceased firing on the troops; observed fire to break out on board the *Tiger*. 2. *Niger* sent boat ashore with flag of truce. 3. Boat returned to *Niger*; observed the *Tiger*'s mainmast fall, and several explosions took place on board.

Yesterday, being the Queen's birthday, there was a grand parade at Scutari; and fireworks and games were organised for the pleasure of the men. It was a splendid sight to see our troops wheel upon the broken ground, preparatory to passing before the Generals and their staff. The Highlanders and the Guards especially distinguished themselves by the precision of their movements. There were numbers of people on the ground, mostly English and Greek. The Turks were absent, and appeared unwilling to be moved from their ordinary apathy by the ceremonies in honour of the birthday of our Queen. Lord Raglan, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans, and the other Generals, were on the ground; and Lord Cardigan appeared, fresh from Europe, walking about with an opera-glass slung to his shoulders. Several fresh arrivals of troops were announced during the review.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—The King of Portugal disembarked on Saturday morning, in the Tidal Basin of the Southampton Docks, and, with his brother and suite, proceeded at nine a.m. in the Queen's state carriages, which were drawn up in readiness to receive his Majesty on the wharf, direct to London. All the ships in the docks were handsomely dressed with flags, and as the Royal party stepped on shore the guns from the Platform Battery commenced firing a royal salute. Dom Pedro V., of Portugal, who is nearly seventeen years of age, was born on the 16th of September, 1837. His brother, the Prince Dom Luiz Philippe (Constable of the kingdom), is a year younger, and was born on the 31st of October, 1838. The Royal party are accompanied by the Duke of Terceira, the Viscount-Carreira, the Baron Sarmento, Colonel Folegue, and by a son of the Marquis of Ficalho, who is about the same age as the young King. The squadron was escorted as far as Cape Finisterre by the French war-steamer *Newton*. The King of Portugal and his brother are to stay a short time on a visit with Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and will then proceed to France and Belgium, and to such other European Courts as they may be able to visit before the winter sets in; when their father, the King-Regent of Portugal, is anxious for their return to Lisbon.

A RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR BUILDING IN NEW YORK.—A New York paper states that Mr. Webb, the ship-builder, of that city, has received, under the advisement of those high in authority, to continue the building of the Russian man-of-war now in progress of construction in his shipyard.

THE 12th East Suffolk regiment has formed its head-quarters, and will immediately proceed to Melbourne. The first division will embark on board the *Camperdown*.





NEW ROOM AT THE ROYAL MUSEUM, AT NAPLES, WITH THE GIANT VASES.

## THE NEW ROOM IN THE ROYAL MUSEO BORBONICO, AT NAPLES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Those who have visited the Royal Museum of Naples will remember that, after they have passed through the series of chambers devoted to the interesting collection of domestic Roman Bronzes, they entered the rooms devoted to the so-called Etruscan Vases. Very recently, an additional chamber has been thrown open to the public, containing some of the most remarkable fictile terra cottas yet known, both as regards size and historical associations.

The large illustration shows this new room, with the four giant vases from Cuma and Canosa. As is usual, they all display a black ground: the figures are dead red, white being very sparingly used here and there for the details. The drawing is of the highest order, and the composition of the groups worthy of the best periods of Greek art. The subject illustrated on the left hand vessel is that of the Battle of the Amazons. Above, the presiding deities are represented in council. The lower and upper portions of this vase are occupied with decorations, simple and elegant: height, 4 feet 8 inches, independent of the handles. The upper circle of the central terra-cotta is occupied with sea-horses, and other grotesque marine figures. Two females are sitting on hippocampi, with tridents; whilst in the middle of the group is seen a double-headed monster, probably Scylla and Charybdis. Below, are represented Diana, and other personages, in chariots, divided by a palm-tree, and surrounded by dolphins (the legend, in Greek, is written above). Height of the body of this vase 4 feet 3 inches. The right hand vessel shows on its upper circle a chariot, and a figure carrying a huge tazza. The middle section is filled up with the portico of a temple, in and around which, are several figures. Again, below these is seen a lectisternium, and a dead body

therein, with a legend in Greek—*Archemoros*. Round about figures are employed in performing the usual Pagan offices of burial: height, without handles, three feet nine inches. The fourth vase, which has not yet been elevated, is occupied with Homeric subjects, and is remarkable for its fine drawing—one figure, pouring a libation into a tripod, has all the simplicity and grandeur of the very highest



SUPPOSED HUNTING-TIGER ON VASE.

efforts of sculpture: height, four feet two inches. Altogether, these wonderful examples of Greco-Italian art, considering their size and excellence of form, are the most remarkable illustrations yet known of the perfection to which the settlers of Magna Græcia had brought plastic creation.



ANTELOPE ON ARCHAIC VASE.

Yet more interesting, in an historical point of view are the terra cottas occupying the glass cases which surround this room. They are the earliest examples of pottery yet known, and have been found in tombs below the level of the Greek graves. They were evidently produced by the earliest emigrants to the shores of the Mediterranean, and have been called arbitrarily by some Phœnician, by others Egyptian, vessels, but without much authority or proof.

Mr. Ashpitel, the well-known antiquary, suggests that they were the productions of the inhabitants of Cuma, in Asia Minor, who joined a body from Chalcis, and, according to the authority of Strabo (lib. 5), first colonised the classical shores of Nîapolis. We immediately commenced a careful investigation of any salient peculiarities which could throw light on the matter. The vessels are made of a light yellow-brown earth, generally with a globosity of form. (See Illustration). Sometimes they are decorated with geometrical designs, and the Greek meander border, or rather a suggestion of the same; or they represent birds, like turkeys, elk-like beasts, and very frequently an animal of the feline species, very like the cheetah, or hunting tiger of the East—a beast appropriated even now to royal and noble personages. In one vase these animals are seen in the lower circle, above which is a chariot with four horses, containing warriors, with foot attendants—in design, and even in execution, resembling the sculpture of Nineveh.

Mr. Ashpitel strongly urges a study of this group of vases, as likely to lead to the most interesting results. It might add another link to the chain of discovery so ardently longed for by ethnologists and philologists, viz., whether Europe received its arts and civilisation from Nineveh to Lycia, from Lycia to Æolia, and from thence, as we may infer, from Strabo to Greece; or whether science and civilisation passed directly northward, from Egypt to Italy?

One thing is certain—that now, for the first time, a distinct collection has been made of the works of a period anterior to the Italo-Greek times. Cuma is affording many examples. In fact, the archaeologist, it is hoped, will shortly have materials for study, which may prove second only in interest to the late discoveries of Egypt, Assyria, Lycia, and

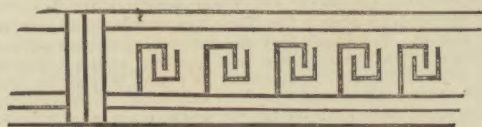


ORNAMENT ON TERRA-COTTA VASES.

Etruria. They may have a Biblical as well as a Classical interest; they are certainly amongst the earliest records of mankind, and the emblems painted on these singular vases may prove to be the alphabet of a belief which grew into such exquisite poetry in the hands of the Greeks.

It would seem the tide of civilisation has flowed either from the East to Nineveh—branching, perhaps, to Egypt in one line, and in another to Asia Minor—then to Greece, then to Italy; or it may have been that these arts originated in Egypt, and flowed westward to Nineveh, and northward to Italy. The chain alone can be traced from the pictorial remains on such singular terra-cottas, which may, in time, convert speculation into history.

If we turn it to proper account, there is now much material awaiting the student. Bonucci is employed on the Royal excavations at Canosa. H.R.H. the Prince of Syracuse is doing much at Cuma; whilst Fiorelli, the eminent archaeologist, records and publishes, from time to time, the result of the Prince's labours. The pens of Professors Quaranta and



ORNAMENT ON TERRA-COTTA VASES.

Minervini are continually employed on the same subject, and the French and Germans are not idle. But, hitherto, I am not aware that any attempt has been made to use the objects of discovery as the stepping-stone of history, or as a means of filling up the blanks of chronology.

[The accompanying Illustrations are all from the pencil of Mr. Ashpitel, who is giving the subject every attention, with a view to insertion in the journal of the British Archaeological Association. The vases are all yellowish brown; the figures red and brown, mixed; the light lines are merely scratches, with a sharp point.]

## THE TOMBSTONE OF BLUSUS.

The Museum at Mentz, although little known, possesses the richest store of Roman antiquities in Germany. Among these is the Tombstone of Blusus, which was found at Weisenau, a village in the neighbourhood of Mentz. The inscriptions of this stone have the peculiarity that the one on the front is repeated on the back, with the omission of a few words. The inscription on the front is somewhat obliterated, and would not be quite intelligible were it not repeated on the back. The front inscription is as follows:—

BLVSVS-ATVS  
AN-LXXV-H-S-E-ME  
NIS-F-AN-VXSO  
SATO-VERN  
F-PARENTIBVS-P

The inscription on the reverse is:—

BLVSVS-ATVSIRI-F  
NAVTA-AN-LXXV-H-S-E  
MENIMANI-BRIGIONIS-F-AN  
VXSOR-VIVA-SIBI-FECIT-PRIMVS-F  
PARENTIBVS-FRO-PIETATE-POSIT

Blusus, Atusiri filius,  
Nauta, annorum septuaginta quinque, hic situs est.  
Menimani, Brigionis filia, annorum , uxor  
Viva sibi fecit,  
Sato verna  
Filius parentibus pietate posuit.

(Blusus, son of Atusir, mariner, seventy-five years old, rests here. Menimani, daughter of Brigion, years old, his wife, erected this monument in her lifetime. Sato the slave. Primus the son has placed this, in filial love of his parents.)

So reads the completed inscription on the front, except that one word is not clearly defined.

While the other lines of the front inscription are easily repaired by the back inscription, the question now is, how the words "SATO-VERN" have to be combined with those following. In the inscription on the reverse, which was no doubt cut at a later time, these words are omitted; because, not the slave Sato, but, by this time, the son Primus, super-

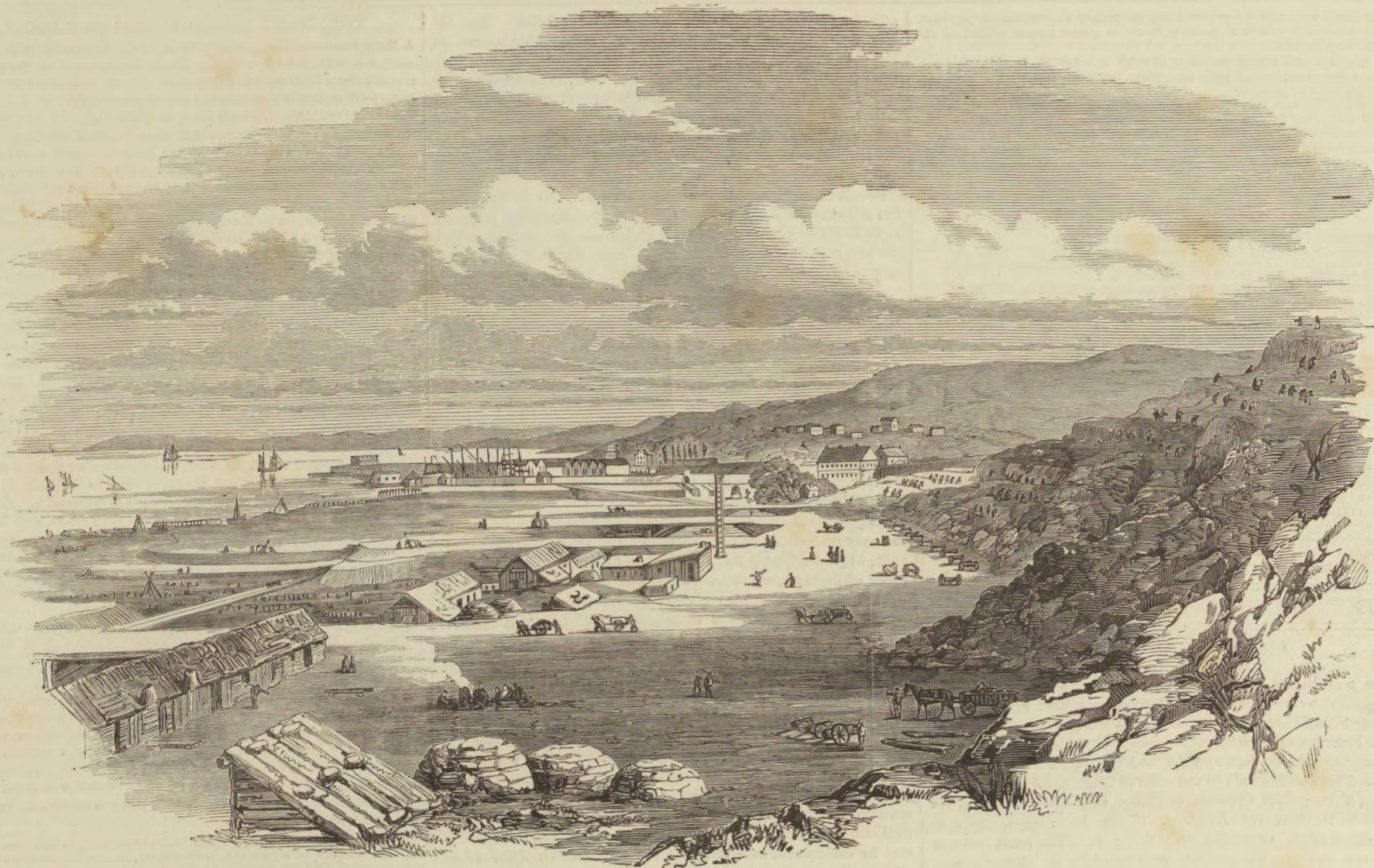


THE TOMBSTONE OF BLUSUS.



TERRA-COTTA RIBBED ARCHAIC VASE.





STATION OF THE TRIESTE-VIENNA RAILWAY, AT TRIESTE.

attended the bas-relief and the inscription. The blank left for the age was never filled up.

The sculpture belongs, probably, to the better period of the Roman Empire, at least before the end of the third century; but it will be safer to place the time of the erection of this monument in that of the first Frankish Kings.

The ancients were accustomed to place the effigies of the defunct above the inscription; but it is uncertain whether the Romans sculptured the portraits of living persons upon the same stone with those of the dead. The wife of Blusus is here represented in a costume rarely found in ancient art; but differing very little from that which we see on sculptures found in this part of Germany. The tunic, ruff, and ruffles, are rarely worn by ancient female figures. The *stola* does not cover the bosom; and equally peculiar is the head-dress. The cloak (*pala*) reaches down to the knees. The jewellery is superb: the neck ornament bears a rosette; there are likewise a brooch, finger-ring, and armlets. These rich ornaments are rarely found on monuments, and

seldom so prominently as upon this stone. Menimani holds in her right hand a ball of thread, in her left a spindle. In her lap sits a little dog, the only instance known to the writer of a monument bearing a lap-dog, the keeping of which, however, was a classic custom. The husband of Menimani is dressed with equal simplicity: he wears an undercoat and a cloak. Between his father and mother is the bust of the son, Primus. He is dressed in a tunic, and wears a bulla round his neck.

#### THE TRIESTE-VIENNA RAILWAY.

At the present time two great undertakings in Trieste are fast approaching completion—namely, the Railway Station, on the north; and Lloyd's Arsenal, on the south part of the town.

It is evidently of the greatest importance that the portion of the above Railway which lies between Laibach and Trieste should be finished, as by this means the whole of the line through Central Europe

will be completed; thus connecting the two great and important seas the Baltic and Adriatic, and offering the greatest advantages to commerce as well as to the tourist. The difficulties in the construction of this part of the line were very great, from Trieste lying in a valley, and rendering it necessary to provide an incline of 1 in 100, which causes it to take a round of four miles before arriving on the carse with which the town is surrounded.

To procure land for the Station, it was requisite to remove a considerable portion of an adjoining hill, and fill up about 400 feet of the sea, in which operation 60,000 cubic feet of earth were employed.

The Station will have its own dock, capable of containing about 100 vessels.

Thus far the Railway works. Directing our attention next to the south part of the town, where the foundation-stone of Lloyd's New Arsenal was laid in May last, we find a long row of warehouses already erected, as well as wet and dry docks in process of construction.

The chief entrance of the Arsenal, in the form of a tower, is half



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S NEW ARSENAL, AT TRIESTE.



finished; as is also the engine-house for raising the vessels. Altogether, the construction of this Arsenal is on as grand a scale as that of the Railway Station.

The designs, which are very tasteful, are by Mr. L. Hanson; and the superintendence of their execution has been intrusted to the engineer-in-chief, Heyder.

When finished, these two great undertakings will form in the flourishing resort of Trieste two worthy monuments of the inventive genius of its former fellow citizen, his Excellency the present Intendente a Constantinople, Baron de Bruck, who, through his unremitting energy, overcame the formidable obstacles which the execution of these projects at first presented.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 11.—Trinity Sunday. St. Barnabas.  
MONDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381.  
TUESDAY, 13.—Battle of Nazeby, 645. Battle of Marengo, 1800.  
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Battle of Saragossa, 1809.  
THURSDAY, 15.—Tri-ity Term ends. Magna Charta signed, 1215.  
FRIDAY, 16.—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.  
SATURDAY, 17.—John Wesley born, 1703.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 15	2 10	2 35	3 0	3 25	3 50	4 15
4 15	2 10	2 35	3 0	3 25	3 50	4 15

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. P. Andover.—The Engraving of the Baltic Fleet Post-office, in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is from a Sketch, not a Photograph.

DECLINED.—G. O., near Bremen; M. W. C.; Z. Z.; J. M. G., Great Malvern; and Z. Z. (music.)

ERRATUM.—In our Journal of last week, the inscription line on Mr. Cooke's picture should have been "Zuyder Zee Botter—Returning to Port."

\*.\* The Illustration of the Southwark Clock-tower will appear next week.

### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

THE war begins to look ominous for the Emperor of Russia. Thrice, if not four times, his troops have been repulsed from before Silistria—on each occasion with heavy loss. The British and French armies, large detachments of which began to leave Constantinople for Varna on the 29th of May, have, ere this, advanced beyond Schumla to the relief of Silistria, either to raise the siege, if its gallant Ottoman defenders still hold out; or to recapture it from the Russians, if the latter have, by dint of desperation, succeeded in taking it. The main interest of the war is at present concentrated in that fortress. It appears certain that no attempt will be made upon Sebastopol until the naval operations of Admirals Dundas and Hamelin can be seconded by a military force in the Crimea. There will be no force available for the purpose, until the defeat of the Russians, before, or in Silistria, shall have been accomplished; and the public need not therefore expect to hear, for some time, any news of importance from the Black Sea—unless, perhaps, there should be a renewed attack upon Odessa. Should there be any truth in the rumour, that such an attack is contemplated, it is tolerably certain that the commercial, as well as the fortified part of the city, will fall under the range of our guns, and that the Russians will not be allowed a second opportunity of making prisoners of any gallant English or French seamen, whose ships may be driven, in fog or in storm, upon the enemy's coast. One such disaster is quite sufficient, and the delivery of the officers and crew of the *Tiger*, or the total destruction of Odessa will probably be the alternative submitted to the judgment of the brave, but mendacious, Osten-Sacken and his Imperial master. The Circassians, under the guidance of the veteran Schamyl, are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and have already done much to distract the councils of Russia, and to afford a diversion in favour of the Sultan. The forts abandoned on the coast have all been seized, and some of them reconstructed by the Circassians. Georgia has been declared independent, and the Georgians, in several important towns, have placed themselves under the protection of the Ottoman flag.

The insurrections in Albania, Epirus, and Montenegro—fomented by Russian intrigue—have been suppressed, with the entire concurrence and partial support of Austria; and the King of Greece has received the well-deserved punishment of seeing his territories, if not his capital, occupied by the troops of the Allies; and of knowing himself disgraced and humiliated in the eyes of his people. Doubtless, the Allies will not trouble themselves to dispossess King Otho of his sovereignty; but will leave the Greeks themselves to arrange matters with a Monarch who has proved himself unable to govern them in peace, or to protect them in war. Nor are these the only clouds that have gathered upon the fortunes of the Czar. His attached friends the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have been securely drawn into the alliance against him. They may dislike the necessity, but they have yielded to it, and have already been dragged so far into the irresistible vortex of events as to have demanded of the Emperor the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, as a measure essential to the security of Germany, and his refusal of which, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by himself, will be regarded by both Powers as a *casus belli*. Austria and Prussia flatter themselves, in all probability, with the hope that they will be enabled to save the Czar from the consequences of his crimes against Europe, to the extent of securing the integrity of his empire. But events, slow as they may have appeared to the impatient public in this and in other countries, have been too rapid for such a compromise. A few months ago it might have been possible to have engaged Great Britain and France to such an understanding. But that day has passed. Belligerents, before the victory of one, and the defeat of the other, may listen to many suggestions which become utterly idle and useless after blood has been shed. Whatever may be the feeling in the German Courts, there is no feeling of mercy towards Russia in the popular mind of the Western Allies. On the contrary, there is a very strong feeling that mercy would be unwise, and that the only security the world can have against a renewal of such wicked attempts to disturb it, is a partial dismemberment of the Russian Empire, by the restoration of Finland and the Crimea to their rightful owners. If the Czar should yield to the well-meant representations of his German friends, and consent to the immediate evacuation of the Turkish territories, a new difficulty would doubtless arise between Russia and Germany on the one

side, and Great Britain and France on the other. But his haughty refusal to listen to terms is much more probable than his acquiescence in a compromise. In this case, Austria and Prussia will be compelled, by their own recorded sentiments, by their foregone proceedings, and by the overpowering current of events, to take a still more decisive part against him, and to obey the leadership of France and England in the future conduct of the struggle. In the meantime, the Czar's prospects in the Baltic are not less gloomy than they are in Bulgaria, in the Crimea, and in Asia. The gallant achievement of Captain Hall at Eckness is but a foretaste and specimen of what British sailors are prepared to do in those regions—and may well increase the anxiety which the people of St. Petersburg begin to entertain with regard not only to Cronstadt, but to the capital itself.

We believe, that up to the commencement of the present week, there were only two armies in the world, of which the Colonels or other officers were permitted to eke out their incomes by pickings and "cabbagings" from the clothing of the soldiers. Those armies were the Russian and the British. Thanks to the force of public opinion long and earnestly expressed, and swelling to its greatest volume in the presence of war and danger, the British Army has been removed from this evil companionship. By Royal warrant, dated Tuesday last, and issued under the auspices of Mr. Sidney Herbert, the active and able Secretary at War, the scandal attaching to the British army, from this cause, has been abolished. No one ever pretended that the Colonels of our regiments were overpaid; but it was keenly felt by those gentlemen themselves, that the mode of payment was objectionable; and that it was a hardship upon them to be compelled to make up the fair allowance which was their due, by what was technically called the "off reckonings" upon the clothing of the men under their command. The country will rejoice to learn, that the difficulties, which under the régime of the Duke of Wellington were found to be insurmountable, have been effectually conquered; and that in future the Colonels of the British Army will receive a fixed allowance, in lieu of the varying profits derived from the former unsoldierly, but very tailorly practice. No one, we may be certain, will more sincerely rejoice at this change than the Colonels themselves, and no unpopularity will for the future be attached to any grade of the British Army for practices which gentlemanly feeling and sound economy alike condemned. It may be anticipated, however, that the rank and file of the Army will be the greatest gainers by the change. Already the uncomfortable stock has gone to the limbo of other absurdities, and will, in a few weeks, be a portion of attire as purely historical as the cocked hats and pig-tails of Marlborough and Wolfe. Other reforms in costume will follow in due course; and perhaps the kilt itself will be found to be a garment as unsuited to countries where mosquitoes are abundant as it is to the colder climate, where it is erroneously supposed to have been invented and to be in daily use. If the French alliance had produced no other benefit, it would not have been altogether fruitless, in proving, as it has done, to the military authorities and martinet of this country that comfort and common sense in dress are valuable adjuncts to the success of armies in the field; and that the British soldier, always good and sturdy, may be made still better and more serviceable if he be not distressed and "worried" by needless and oppressive articles of attire.

#### THE COURT.

The Court has been enlivened this week by the arrival, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, of the King of Portugal and his brother the Duke of Oporto, both of whom landed at Southampton on Saturday morning. Lord de Tabley and Colonel Wyld were in attendance, and conducted the illustrious visitors to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at half-past eleven o'clock, and were received by her Majesty at the door of the grand hall. The Queen was accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty and the Duke of Oporto paid visits to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, in the afternoon, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's; to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House; and to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence, in St. James's Palace. In the evening his Majesty and the Duke of Oporto accompanied the Queen and the Prince Consort, to witness the performance of the French Plays.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated, and administered the Holy Sacrament. The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto went in the forenoon to attend the service in the chapel of the French Embassy in King-street, Portman-square.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, accompanied by his Majesty the King of Portugal, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, left Buckingham Palace, at ten o'clock, for Eton College, for the purpose of being present at the delivery of the speeches. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Major-General Buckley, and Captain Du Plat, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house, and also visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. In the forenoon, Prince Albert, the King of Portugal, and the Duke of Oporto inspected the Wellington Barracks. Prince Albert afterwards rode on horseback, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and inspected the new hotel at the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway. At one o'clock the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto left the Palace, for the residence of Count Lavradio, the Portuguese Minister, in Gloucester-place, where his Majesty held a diplomatic levee for the reception of the Foreign Ministers resident at the Court of Great Britain; and afterwards returned at four o'clock to Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane with their company, at a grand ball, at their residence, in Park-lane.

On Thursday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which the Marquis of Anglesey and Lord Hatherton were sworn in respectively as Lords-Lieutenant of Anglesey and Stafford.

The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has succeeded the Viscountess Canning as the Lady in Waiting. Lord Camoys and the Hon. Mortimer West have succeeded the Marquis of Ormonde and Mr. F. Cavendish, as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's, on Wednesday.

The Duke of Devonshire was seized with an attack of paralysis at an early hour on Friday, at Chatsworth. The attack was less serious than was at first imagined; and his Grace, having been placed in his carriage by his own desire, travelled to London direct, in order to secure the best medical advice. It is feared that his Grace's right side will be permanently affected.

On Monday afternoon, seven more Russian prisoners who had been in confinement at Dover Castle, were brought to London, and put on board the *Crocodile*. These men, having signed the parole not to serve against France or England during the present war with Russia, will be permitted to enter the British merchant service.

#### THE GREEK INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

A BLUE BOOK, containing nearly three hundred pages of official correspondence with reference to the Greek Insurrection in Turkey, has recently been laid before Parliament. These documents—consisting principally of letters addressed by Mr. Wyse, the British Ambassador at the Court of Athens, to the Earl of Clarendon, and his Lordship's replies—are full of information, and, we may add, of warning.

The conduct of King Otho from the commencement of the Eastern crisis has been distinguished by duplicity. His pledge that every officer in his army who joined the insurgent troops should be expelled his service, was rendered worthless shortly afterwards by the fact that General Tzavellas, who placed himself at the head of the rebels, retained his position as Inspector-General of the Greek Army; and the assurances of the Ministry as to the desire of the King to prevent his subjects from joining in the insurrection, were belied by the acts of his Generals, who were at the same time, openly and with his concurrence, aiding the insurgents. But King Otho, in taking upon himself the difficult task of covertly co-operating with the Emperor of Russia, while openly professing to be on the most friendly terms with the Porte and her Allies, overestimated his powers of deception. The Governments of England and France were not to be trifled with. The insurrection in Albania, Thessaly, and Epirus was but another phase of the great Russo-Turkish question; the Government of Greece was but an instrument in the hands of the Czar, and the struggle for independence of the Greeks was but a cloak to cover a diversion in favour of Russia.

In a letter, dated March 17, 1854, Mr. Wyse made known to the Earl of Clarendon the answer of the Greek Ministry to the demands for explanation made by the English and French Governments. M. M. Trikoupe and Metaxa represented, on behalf of King Otho, that the Government had incurred unpopularity by its efforts to prevent the people from taking part in the insurrection; that the nature of the constitution of the country was such as to render the Government unable to take more efficient means, but that it was willing to do its best with that object "if only allowed a little breathing time."

Nor are these misrepresentations (continued Mr. Wyse) confined to diplomacy. The press, too, has been a "perpetrator" with. \* \* \* It is the nation, in their columns, which bears forward the reluctant Government; but it is the Government—as we too truly know—that bears forward the hesitating and reluctant nation.

Mr. Wyse was fully aware of, and emphatically denounced, the conduct of the King of Greece from the very first; and, a ready, at that early period of the negotiations, spoke of it as "differing in nothing from open war, except in the preliminary ceremony of a proclamation." In a letter, also bearing the date of March 17th, his Excellency informed the Earl of Clarendon of an interview which had taken place between M. Rouen, on the part of the French Government, and the King and Queen of Greece:—

In the four hours M. Rouen spent in endeavouring to convince them of the obligations by which they were bound, the responsibilities which they accepted, and the dangers to which they were exposed, he could perceive no other impression had been made than a feeling of resentment at the course pursued by England and France, and a fixed determination to abide all the chances of resistance to their counsels. The King held that he had received a Divine commission to protect the Greek race against Mahometan oppression by every means in his power; and all warning of impending peril he regarded as menace affecting his dignity and independence. Gentle means might win him, but against threats he was inflexible.

It was in vain that M. Rouen deprecated these unmerited misinterpretations; he left him more than ever resolved to identify his course with that of his people—in other words, to lead on, if possible, and to extend the movement.

The Queen was, if possible, more excited (*emportée*). She indulged in the strongest invectives against M. Rouen and the French Government; and, when he ventured to suggest that the movement was not national, but emanated from an intrigue of the Court, both started up, with tears in their eyes, and the King exclaimed, "What! not national? It is the whole nation as one man; and such language proves only you do not comprehend us or the Greek nation."

In another letter, dated March 27th, Mr. Wyse mentioned the fact of the King having summoned a Council of his Ministers, at the commencement of the outbreak in which the following questions were proposed:—

1. Whether the revolt, as the Radovitz quarrel was interpreted, was national?
2. Whether the King of Greece should take part in it?
3. Whether this should be done openly or secretly?

The two first questions (said Mr. Wyse) were decided in the affirmative, and on the third it was determined the King should proceed secretly. There is now (he added) no longer any question of omittance with regard to the insurrection in the Turkish provinces on the part of the Greek Government; \* \* \* and the plot which has been for many years in preparation by Russia, at the head of which are the King and Queen of Greece, and the instruments of which are a partisan Russian Ministry, is clear to the commonest observer.

The reply of the Earl of Clarendon, to these and other less important despatches, contains a concise statement of the whole policy of the English Government with respect to Greece:—

Let the Greek Government (said his Lordship, under date April 22nd) publicly disavow the criminal acts of those who have ostensibly quitted its service to swell the ranks of the insurrection; let it assign a period, limited to a few days, within which every person now or heretofore in its service, who has proceeded to take part in the insurrection, must return into the Greek territory under pain of future punishment, in case the warning is disregarded; let it officially declare that it will never again admit into its service any persons who have sought dismissal from it, in order to join the insurrection, and it will refuse to release from his obligations towards the Greek service, any person who may apply for permission to retire, but whose motives for making the application are at all open to suspicion. Above all, let the language of the Court and its adherents correspond with the professions of the Government, and let it not be supposed that the King of Greece is so unmindful of the obligations of his position towards England and France as deliberately to encourage practices opposed to their policy, or insensible to the perils which he will have to encounter, if he braves the resentment of those two Powers.

The Government of Greece may rest assured that England and France will not allow it with impunity to thwart their firm resolution to uphold the Turkish Empire; and it cannot doubt that those Governments have the means of making their determination respected. If, as the result of the employment of these means, the throne of Greece should crumble away, and the present dynasty give place to another form of government less likely to be swayed by motives of ambition, and more disposed to confine its operations to the legitimate development of the resources which, from its geographical position, the Greek State contains within its present limits, the responsibility for any such result, and for the consequences which may ensue, will rest with those whose mistaken views and unjustifiable conduct will have converted into enmity the friendship which England and France would wish to maintain with Greece.

On the 11th May, 1854, Mr. Wyse announced the seizure, during the skirmish at Petra, of certain important correspondences between the leaders of the insurrection and the Greek Government. The principal portion of this correspondence consisted of two letters—one from General Grivas, to a friend whose name was not specified, the other from General Tzavellas to the private secretary of the King of Greece. The first of these letters, bearing the date of April 22nd, contained no information of any consequence, and was written at a time when the Government had not openly taken part with the insurgents. The writer after expatiating on the "glorious struggle" for the independence of Greece, in which he and his confederates had embarked, deplored the bad condition of the troops, and blamed the Government for not "appointing the proper persons to a regular army at a regular pay." The letter of General Tzavellas was more to the point. It was dated April 13 (25), and was evidently intended for the perusal of King Otho. It contained, besides various details as to the condition of the troops, a request that select battalions should be sent forthwith to Annino, with orders to desert immediately on their arrival, and place themselves under his command. This General, it should be remembered, was at this time in the service of the Greek Government.

Armed with these proofs of the guilty participation of King Otho



and of the Greek Government in the outrage against the Porte, the Allied Powers proceeded to carry out their policy with respect to Greece, as exposed in the letter of the Earl of Clarendon, from which we have quoted. An ultimatum was accordingly presented to the Greek Government on the part of England and France; which the King at first rejected, alleging as his excuse that his Ministry had resigned; but which, on the arrival of sixteen English and French ships on the shores of Epirus, and the landing of the Allied troops, he duly and formally signed.

As long as the Grecian territory continues to be thus occupied, the world has a guarantee for the good behaviour of King Otho. We doubt whether he could be depended upon for one moment after the withdrawal of the Allies.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
June 2	29.656	58.0	50.6	52.2	— 4.5	95	N.E.	0.03
" 3	29.727	64.0	46.6	51.8	— 5.2	77	N.E.	0.09
" 4	29.993	64.9	43.0	52.7	— 4.4	60	N.E.	0.00
" 5	30.083	65.2	45.5	51.9	— 5.4	81	N.E.	0.00
" 6	30.016	57.3	47.3	50.7	— 6.8	78	N.N.E.	0.00
" 7	30.040	57.6	47.4	50.4	— 7.4	78	N.N.E.	0.00
" 8	30.031	63.0	47.8	52.9	— 5.0	78	CALM.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 29.66 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.62 inches by the afternoon of the 2nd; increased to 30.08 inches by the morning of the 5th, and decreased to 29.56 inches by the afternoon of the same day; increased to 30.05 inches by the afternoon of the 7th; and decreased to 29.99 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.900 inches.

The mean temperature of every day has been much below its average, and that of the week was 51.8°, being 5.6° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 22.3°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 4th, and the highest on the 8th.

The greatest daily range of temperature during the week was 21.9°, on the 4th; and the smallest, 10°, on the 6th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than one tenth of an inch.

The weather has been dull and cold, the sky has been overcast almost continuously.

Lewisham, June 8, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—Within the week ending June 3, the births of 789 boys, and of 735 girls, were registered; these numbers exceed the averages of the same week in the nine preceding years, by 84 and 49 respectively. The deaths registered within the same period were 561 males and 529 females, exceeding the average of the preceding ten years, corrected for increase of population, by 83. The long period of cold weather, which has now continued for seven weeks, with temperatures lower than usual, has been accompanied with a high mortality. In the past week no less than 309 deaths were caused by epidemic diseases; while the average is 212.

**REMOVAL OF CITY CHURCHES.**—A very numerous assembly of clergymen and influential members of the laity, who are opposed to the provisions of the Church Building Amendment Act, was held on Wednesday, in the large room of the London Tavern. J. Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq., presided, and addressed the meeting at some length. The Church Building Amendment Act was a measure which was introduced under false colours. That bill proposed to come between them and the clergy, and the number of their churches, and carry their places of worship off without reference to their wishes. The provisions relating to the churchyards were also opposed to the interest and feeling of the community, who would regard its operation as a desecration of the dwellings of the dead. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. H. S. Thornton, the Rev. J. J. Toogood, Rector of St. Andrew's, and other gentlemen; and, after some opposition, various resolutions were passed in condemnation of the bill. It was also resolved to petition Parliament to reject the bill. A meeting of the Fellows of St. John's College is summoned to be held at the College Hall on Tuesday next, to take into consideration the measures proposed relative to the churches and burial grounds of the city of London, in the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill, now before the House of Commons.

**THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—On Saturday last the second fête for the season of the Horticultural Society was held at Chiswick. The weather, though fine, was cold, and scarcely propitious for a floral exhibition; and consequently, though some 4000 or 5000 persons were assembled, the company was not so numerous as might have been expected. The flower-beds and shrubs in the Gardens, and the trees and turf are in the most luxuriant order. The specimens exhibited for the prizes were of the highest excellence, the fruits being particularly fine.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—The annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this society took place on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Marquis of Westminster in the chair. It appeared from the secretary's report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year that upwards of 800 cases of cruelty had been prosecuted under the superintendence of the society, and conviction had in most instances been obtained. The financial statement of the past year was highly satisfactory, upwards of £1000 having been bequeathed to the funds by various individuals, who were formerly supporters of the society.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**—At a meeting of the governors of this hospital, on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. W. S. Kirkes was elected Assistant Physician, after one of the severest contests in the annals of hospital electioneering; beating his opponent, Dr. Hue, by 20 votes. Mr. Cooe was elected Assistant Surgeon.

**MURDER AT NEWINGTON.**—On Tuesday last a woman named Rosa Murray was murdered by one of her lodgers, a man named Simmons, who has been committed to Newgate.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**THE Hon. and Rev. Horatio Powys, it is said, is to be the new Bishop of Sodor and Mann.**

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Archdeacons:* The Rev. T. C. B. Stretch, to Geelong, Melbourne; Rev. K. Wickham, to St. Asaph. *Subdeacons:* The Rev. R. Barton, to Christ Church, Dublin. *Rectors:* The Rev. H. Atkinson, to Edmerine, Wexford; Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, to Blymhill, Shropshire; Rev. R. Chapman, to Normanston, near Grantham; Rev. H. B. Farmer, to Rathsara; Rev. O. Goodrich, to Humber, near Leominster; Rev. J. B. Smith, to Seiby, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. St. George Williamson, to Thomastown, Kildare. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. Campbell, to St. George's, Wolverhampton; Rev. J. Davies, to Mo'd, Flintshire; Rev. J. Murray, to Wroxton, with Balscott annexed, Oxfordshire; Rev. J. G. Smyth, to North and South Elkington, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. H. C. Wright, Wolferton, near Clifton-on-Teme. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Battersby, to the Chapel of Ease, Derry; Rev. M. W. Currie, to Saltwood, Kent; Rev. E. Du Boisson, to Breinton, Herefordshire; Rev. J. C. Head, to O'Brien's bridge; Rev. W. P. Mackey, to Langcliffe, Yorkshire; Rev. G. Morgan, to St. Paul's Church, Poole. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. J. Lloyd, to Llanstephan, Radnor.

**TESTIMONIAL.**—The Rev. G. V. Reed, curate of Tingewick, by his parishioners.

**M. KOSSUTH AT SHEFFIELD.**—On Monday, a public demonstration was made at Sheffield, "in favour of the nationality of Poland." The proceedings originated with the Polish and Hungarian exiles and their friends. M. Kossuth arrived at 9.15 by a train from Peterborough, and proceeded from the station in a carriage to the residence of Mr. Alderman Solly, at Low Fields. After breakfasting there they returned to the station at twelve o'clock. Before that hour, a concourse of people, to the number of many thousands, had assembled around the entrance to the station. M. Kossuth delivered a speech, in which he said that "the aims of the English people in going to war with Russia could not be attained unless Poland, Hungary, and Italy were restored to their national rights. All those aims would be subverted by England taking despotism Austria for her ally. Then Englishmen would fight for Austrian despotism, and not for freedom." A petition to Parliament, in support of the policy recommended by M. Kossuth, was adopted by the meeting. In the evening M. Kossuth delivered another speech in the Music Hall; at which resolutions in favour of the war against Russia, and condemnatory of an alliance between Austria and the Western Powers were unanimously carried.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

**PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.**—We have received from a Correspondent at Berlin the following de patch, dated Thursday night:—The King of Prussia and Counts Manteuffel, Alvensleben, and Gerlach, left Berlin to-day for Teschen, to meet the Emperor of Austria, who will be attended by Counts Buol and Thun. It is thought that the meeting bodes no good to the Western Powers.

The French fleet, twenty-two strong, passed Rugen on the 4th, steering north east. According to the *Invalide Russe* the English fleet had been inactive up to the 28th.

**PARIS, Thursday Evening.**—The Bourse has fallen considerably, owing to the realisation of profits. The Three per Cents closed at 70f. 70c., and the Four-and-a-half per Cents at 96f. for the end of the month.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Exchequer-bonds (£6,000,000) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

#### THE WAR MINISTER.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply.

Lord J. RUSSELL entered into explanations respecting the more efficient administration of military affairs during a time of war, and stated that it was the opinion of the Government that the management of the War Department should be separate from that of the Colonies—with which it was now united. The Government had, therefore, come to the conclusion that the appointment of a War Minister would be expedient. The financial department would, however, be still left to the Secretary at War. It was not deemed advisable to abolish the office of Commander-in-Chief, which the Government, after a careful consideration, regarded as a most useful and necessary appointment.

Mr. HUME expressed a hope that the Government would be able to lay on the table some definite plan, before asking for any further estimates. He was always desirous that there should be one head to the War Department, who should be a Cabinet Minister. He objected to the plan of entrusting the Treasury with the management of the Commissariat; and, in conclusion, he expressed a hope that the clothing of the Army would be immediately altered.

Mr. E. ELLICE thought the statement of the noble Lord far from satisfactory, although he quite agreed that there should be a head of the Military Department responsible to that House for the expenditure of the Army. The present arrangement might do, if intended to last only through the war; but, if it were designed to make it permanent, he urged that there ought to be one head of the War Department responsible to the House for the general expenditure.

Mr. RICH thought the statement of the noble Lord so far satisfactory, that he would not proceed with the motion on the subject of which he had given notice.

Colonel DUNNE thought that the person to be appointed ought to be a military man.

After a few words from Mr. M. GIBSON and Mr. WILLIAMS, the subject dropped; and the House went into Committee of Supply.

Several votes of the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to.

Upon the vote £83,076, to Defray the Charges of Salaries and Expenses of the Two Houses of Parliament and Allowances to Retired Officers, a discussion of some length ensued; in which it was contended—by Mr. Hume, Mr. French, Mr. Spooner, and other hon. members—that, before any more money was granted, an estimate of the total cost of the works should be furnished.

Upon a division, the vote was carried by a majority of 57 to 35.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—Lord John Russell having declined to accept the Colonial Department, Sir George Grey is to be the new Secretary for the Colonies, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle, who, as we stated on Thursday, will hold the appointment of Secretary of State for the Affairs of War.—*Morning Post.*

**THE White Sea squadron, under the command of Captain Ommanney, consisting of the *Eurydice*, 26, Captain Ommanney; *Miranda*, 15, screw, Captain Lyons; and *Brisk*, 17, Commander F. B. P. Seymour, arrived at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, on the 25th ult., and left on the 26th for the North Cape.**

**THE Lords of the Admiralty have given notice at Lloyd's that the ordinance to be conveyed to Constantinople has been increased to 146 tons. The heaviest gun weighs 120 cwt. Notice has also been given that a vessel is required to convey 220 tons of coke for the use of her Majesty's steam navy to Malta.**

**AN ARMY TELEGRAPH.**—An electric telegraph apparatus, to be employed on the field of battle, for the purposes of forwarding communications of the operations of the army from one portion to the other, is now nearly completed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and will be shortly dispatched to the seat of war. Each portion is fitted in a light four-wheeled wagon, which holds sufficient wire for a length of twelve miles.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

#### MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Meiklam Handicap.—Hazlenut, 1. Bianca, 2. Sapling Stakes.—Lord Alfred, 1. Sicily, 2. Union Cup.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Typee, 2. Produce Stakes.—Middummer, 1. The Assayer, 2. Maiden Plate.—Jetty Trefz, 1. Gamelad, 2.

#### THURSDAY.

Tradesman's Cup.—Rataplan, 1. Two-year-old Stakes.—Lady Palmerston, 1. Saraband, 2. Chesterfield Handicap.—Typee, 1. Guicowar, 2. Queen's Plate.—Hungerford, 1. Gamelad, 2. Selling Stakes.—Patience, 1. Orson, 2.

#### BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

ASCOT STAKES.—4 to 1 on the field. ASCOT CUP.—2 to 1 agst Virgo (offered); 3 to 1 agst Stockwell (taken to 200); 4 to 1 agst West Australian (offered); 7 to 1 agst West Australian and Stockwell (off). ST. Leger.—5 to 2 agst King Tom (off); 10 to 1 agst Acrobot (off); 10 to 1 agst Darvish (off). DERRY, 1855.—1000 to 60 on the field (offered).

**RACES TO COME.**—The only meeting during the ensuing week is that of "Royal" Ascot, on Tuesday next, and three following days. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their august visitors—the King of Portugal and his brother, and their distinguished suites, it is stated, will honour the meeting on Tuesday and Thursday. Abundance of first-rate sport will be found, although the "Emperor's Cup" will be an item missed.

**CRICKET.**—A capital match was played on Monday and Tuesday, at Lord's Ground, between All England and Nottingham, when the former won by 59 runs. England's first innings, 159; second, 117. Nottingham, 115; and 102. G. Parr (Notts) scored 94 in his two innings: in the first, 39; and second, 55; and was presented with a new cricket ball for his fine play.

**AQUATICS.**—An interesting match took place on Wednesday amongst the little yachts of the Prince of Wales's Club. Eleven yachts (from four to eight tons burthen) started; the distance being from Blackwall to the Chapman Head; and, after some capital sport, the contest ended, by *Little Mosquito* being first; *Britannia* second; and *Julia* third; but, owing to the allowed time, the *Blue-eyed Maid* obtained the third prize.

**ST. MARGARET'S ESTATE, NEAR RICHMOND.**—The allotment of the first portion of this estate took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the offices of the Conservative Land Society. At eleven o'clock the secretary commenced the calling over the Book of Rights, and it was six o'clock before the register had been gone through; when it was announced that 195 plots, out of 271 lots had been selected, amounting to more than £22,000 of land chosen by the shareholders; the prices of the lots varying from £496 down to £50 each plot. This is by far the largest sum ever realised by a Freehold Land Society in one day's allotment. The Committee of the Royal Naval Female School have the refusal of the mansion, built for the Earl of Kilmore, up to June 24.

**"NOTHING LIKE GLASS."**—If Sydenham Palace should answer, glass palaces will spring up in the provinces in a few years as numerous as melon frames. There can be no reason why public museums, libraries, flower-shows, &c., should not all be carried on under one great roof, of a cheap, durable, and beautiful material, quickly erected and quickly removed.

### TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ARTISTS and connoisseurs in art, who admire and copy Mr. Coningham, are putting themselves in a very unnecessary flutter about the arrival of Dr. Waagen in England. The learned Doctor, we are told, is the author of a well-known work called "The Treasures of Art in England;" he is, also, the Director of the Berlin Gallery—above all, he has come, the papers assure us, on a visit to Prince Albert. How easy it is to couple unconnected and never-to-be-connected circumstances. This visit of the Doctor's is preliminary, we are told, to his appointment as the salaried director of the National Gallery. At least thirty Royal Academicians are in a sad way about the present keeper, Mr. Coningham is indignant at the notion of a German being appointed to so responsible an office. All this indignation is premature. Dr. Waagen has arrived in England to pay a visit to his friends, Sir Charles and Lady Eastlake, and to receive—what is so well due to him—the congratulations of his friends in this country on the publication of his most useful work, "The Treasures of Art in England." For our own parts, we confess we should not be sorry when we heard that Dr. Waagen had been actually appointed Director, and on a good salary. He would do his work well. The appointment, as the Commons' Committee recommended, was not to be for life, but during good conduct. Now, is it likely that a man so distinguished as Dr. Waagen would throw up a most honourable office for life in his own country, to receive a temporary appointment in this? We think not. Much as we should like to see Dr. Waagen the new Director of our Gallery, we should—chiefly for his own sake—in some degree regret the appointment. He would, we repeat, do his work well; but he would subject himself to more unnecessary annoyances than his sensitive nature would well endure. Mr. Panizzi has outlived his calumniators; abuse has done him good, and made him render extra services to the country that employs him; but it is not every one who possesses his abilities—and, above all, his determination not to give in.

The Guild of Literature and Art has obtained its bill; and all its operations will now be regulated "pursuant to Act of Parliament." We are glad of this: the Guild is now in a better position than the Literary Fund. It is true that the Fund has a large funded property; and that the Guild has only a small capital, won by the persevering exertions of some dozen or sixteen authors and artists. But the same means to increase its funds is now open to the Guild, that for half a century, at least, has been open to the Fund. Not that the Guild is started to lessen the useful exertions of the Literary Fund—there is ample room for both—but to do its usefulness in its own circle, and to set the Fund a better example. Mr. Dickens, it will be remembered, is one of the leading managers of the Guild; he helped to start it, he has watched it through infancy and boyhood, and now sees it attain manhood with a fine field for good before it.

The west and last relief of the Nelson Column, just erected, is not the worst. It embodies an incident connected with the Battle of St. Vincent; was designed by the late Mr. M. L. Watson, whose fine statue of Flaxman is an enduring example of his genius, and carried out, many of our readers may be glad to know, after his death by his friend, Mr. Woodington. When are we to see the four lions at the four angles? Oddly enough, the largest contributor to the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square, was the present Emperor of Russia. We taught the Romulus of Russia the art of ship building; he left his nation a great people; we sold our ships and guns to (shall we call him?) the Augustus of Russia, and Nicholas turns those very arms against us. Truly (if we are to fall), we are much in the condition of the poet Waller:—

That eagle's fate and mine are one  
Which on the shaft that made him die,  
Perceived a feather of his own.  
Wherever he went to soar so high!

But our fates will not be altogether the same. We have no fear of the result.

The Magazines of the month are not particularly brilliant: *Blackwood* hits Ruskin hard; and *Fraser* is up to his mark. A new Miscellany (the "National"), now in its fourteenth number, has a readable but too short article on "Newspaper Stamps." Here is something which our readers will like to see about the *Times* and ourselves:—

The sale for the *Times* during the three years over which the return extends, shows something like an increase of nearly a million a year. In the year 1853 the number of stamps issued to it was, in round numbers, fourteen millions. The daily sale, therefore, is something like 45,000 copies, which, large and remunerative as it really is for a world seen paper, is something insignificant compared with the population of Marylebone, or the Tower Hamlets, to say nothing of the great city in which it is published. To our thinking, nothing is more curious in the history of this great paper, than the smallness of the number of impressions found sufficient for the eyes of the world. Who does not see the *Times*? Who fancies himself up to the information of the day who has not read the *Times*? We have seen other daily papers, and are appeased, but not satisfied. The ablest man who ventures to talk of politics and news at a public table or in private life, and who has not seen the *Times*, is only too apt to hear his facts contradicted, and positions overturned by a man of very inferior talents, or no talents at all, who has seen the *Times*. And yet forty-five thousand copies are found sufficient for the world! By how many people is the paper read? Of the forty-five thousand how many are destroyed? How many are confined to one house, to one club, or to one public library? Information of this kind would form a curious piece of statistics. By how many people in a tavern is one copy of the *Times* read? By how many is it seen without the tavern, under the auspices of the potboy, before it is sent to circulate among fresh thousands through the post? How many have read this single impression before it quits England for Australia or New South Wales? We confess that figures stagger before us as we attempt the computation. Jedediah Buxton would quail before the calculation, and Babbage's machine, should it attempt its solution, would become, if possible, more useless than at present.

After the sale of the *Times*, nothing is more curious in this return than the sale of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Apparently it is decreasing in sale, for the return shows a decrease, without accounting for it. We say apparently, for the decrease is accidental, as the increase was casual. In 1851 we find an issue to it of seven millions of stamps; in 1852, of only five millions; and in 1853, of only four millions odd. The decrease has been accounted for in a most unanswerable manner. A paper that depends so much upon illustrations will have its sale regulated by the number and importance of the events requiring illustration. Thus, the Exhibition of 1851 swelled its steady sale to an additional three millions; and in 1852, the Duke of Wellington's death and funeral carried its sale to more than an extra million. The year 1853, in spite of Chobham, was all but barren of events demanding pictorial illustration. The paper then fell back upon its large, independent, and steady circulation. The year 1854, what with the Black Sea and the Baltic, Nicholas and Napier, Dundas and Hamelin, is, we are assured, and know, swelling the sale to its Great Exhibition and Wellington circulation. What odd things affect the sale of a public paper! A bet was once made, in the days of the well-known Duke of Norfolk, and that able editor, Mr. Barnes, whether the sale of a daily paper was greater or not when the party whose principles it advocated was or was not in power. As in all matters where bets are introduced, opinions varied very much, a referee was named. That referee was Mr. Black, of the *Morning Chronicle*, who still lives in his retirement in Kent, much to the delight of many friends. Black, with his great experience, gave his judgment, supported by facts, in favour of those who said that a journal was best supported when it was in opposition:—"You have your own party, as purchasers," said Mr. Black, "and you have the discontented (always an increasing body), who are dissatisfied with whatever party is in power."

Should this brief allusion to Mr. Black reach his eyes in the Weald of Kent, he will not be displeased with our remembrance of his many services to newspaper literature.

James Montgomery, the poet, has left several handsome legacies to charitable institutions in Sheffield. Poets do not die in debt in our day. We shall have them (and why not?) becoming rich men. Goldsmith died three thousand pounds in debt. "Was ever poet," said Johnson, "so trusted before?" But this was a long time ago. The Nestor of our generation of poets is a rich banker.





THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace of 1854—the second and improved edition of the "World's Fair" Fabric of 1851—opens this day, with honours that have not often been before granted to a commercial enterprise. The Queen, with her Royal Family, and her kinsman, the King of Portugal, join, assist, and dignify the inauguration of the Palace and Park which have grown out of the little Victoria Regia Conservatory at Chatsworth. But these are old stories. On this day it is not writing, however eloquent, that our readers require: those who live within a reasonable distance will prefer a railway ticket to any number of adjectives; and those who study our pages in regions too far removed to dream of visiting Sydenham by land or sea, will, in the first instance, turn to our Illustrations in preference to our descriptions. Under these circumstances, the favourite studies of Mr. Gradgrind, "Facts," will be considered most appropriate by all classes.

People want to know how to get to the Crystal Palace, and something of the plan and geography, and curiosities of the place, when they get there. This information, with the help of an accurate Plan, prepared from actual measurement, we will endeavour to supply.

The railway from the London-bridge Station will commence running special trains up to the South Wing of the Palace at ten o'clock a.m. At eleven o'clock, Exhibitors provided with cards will be admitted; and at two o'clock, Exhibitors' Assistants; but the Assistants will only be admitted at one entrance—viz., the Railway Station, at the Norwood end.

In addition to those who, traversing the intermediate distance by carriage or by steam-boats to London-bridge, will there take the rail, a large number of persons may be expected to find their way to Sydenham by the road in private carriages, and these will have a remarkably pleasant route, clear of the usual obstructions of slow traffic, from the end of the town west of Charing-cross.

For the benefit of those coachmen who have not yet ventured into regions so unfashionable, as well as for cab-drivers leaving "the stones" for the first time, we give the following directions:—

## FROM BELGRAVE-SQUARE TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Drive to Vauxhall-bridge, thence by Kennington Turnpike or the Wandsworth-road, to Brixton Church; leave the Church on the right hand, and when you reach the George Canning Tavern, with its comely statue of that statesman, turn sharp to the left, and then on, crossing a narrow bridge over the dirty Effra; go on past the Half Moon through the village of Dulwich, taking care, as there are several cross-roads, to leave the Church on the left hand, and the Greyhound Inn and Dulwich College on the right; keep straight on through a turnpike: and thus so far you can travel without a single hill, with galloping ground from the moment you left the stones. On passing the turnpike, the hill on which the Palace stands, rises visibly. A few minutes brings you, if you are a season ticket holder or exhibitor, to the North Transept. If an invited guest to the Central Transept, there, after descending, your coachman will find attendants in the Crystal Palace livery stables to take charge of your carriage and horses.

It is understood that the route just described will be that adopted by the Royal carriages, and will be stopped up beyond Dulwich after one o'clock. In that case a deviation may be made, to the right or left, by the more hilly roads, all leading to the north or south entrances of the Crystal Palace.

To-day it is not likely, as full evening dress will be the rule, that any will go on horseback; it may, however, be as well to mention that for cavaliers and amazons, there is a very delightful ride (of which nearly half is over grass) by Vauxhall-bridge, up the Wandsworth-road, over Clapham-common, to Balham-hill, and then turning into Clapham-park, keeping to the right, across by a bridge road into the upper part of Tooting-common, and so on, through the trees, to Streatham Church; at Streatham, keeping to the right for a quarter of a mile along the Croydon-road, you reach Streatham-common; turning sharp to the left across the common, you proceed on to Crown-hill, and then through Norwood past the Nunnery, and up the steep hill covered with public-houses, which have "cropped out" under the patronage of the Crystal Palace workmen and visitors.

## THE PALACE.

The new Palace stands on the slope of a steep hill, running nearly north and south, parallel with the Brighton Railway. This position rendered it necessary to rear the row of columns facing the garden terrace on brick pillars and in this recess, a basement story, sometimes called the Paxton Tunnel, has been formed, running the whole length of the Building. In this tunnel the steam apparatus for warming fifty miles of pipe has been erected; and a light and convenient space has been provided for exhibiting heavy machinery in motion and agricultural implements. Near the two extremities of this basement, north and south, two wings extend, each 576 feet in length, flanking the garden terraces. A tower rises, in the form of a Greek cross, at the extremity of each wing; and each tower has on its summit a tank containing 924 tons of water, which can be easily distributed, for any purpose, throughout the Building.

The North Wing affords a way to the garden, from the Queen's private apartments, as well as space for exhibitions of a private nature. The South Wing forms a covered way from the railway station.

The present Building is neither so long nor so broad as that in Hyde Park; being 1608 feet in length, and 384 feet broad at the widest part—the Central Transept.

The glass of the main building covers 22 acres, that of the wings three acres more. If this glass were laid side by side, it would extend to a distance of nearly 50 miles; and if laid end to end, to 250 miles.

The ground-floor and wings afford a superficial area of nearly 600,000 feet.

The effect of the diminished length and breadth of the Sydenham Building is increased by the additional height of the arched, or wagon roof and the three transepts—two being of the same dimensions as the one in Hyde-park; the third, or Central Transept, one of the largest arches in the world. The top of the lantern in the Nave is 110 feet from the floor; that of the Central Transept 176 feet from the ground-floor, and 200 from the basement: that is to say, about the same height as the interior of the dome of St. Sophia, Constantinople. The span of this Transept is 120 feet, or twenty feet larger than the span of St. Peter's, at Rome.

Above the principal floor are a gallery of twenty-four feet in width, a second gallery eight feet in width, and in the Central Transept a third gallery of the same dimensions. The first gallery alone is at present let to tenants for the exhibition and sale of goods. On the present occasion we shall confine our description to the principal floor.

In the Central Transept the Queen's Dais has been erected. Behind the Dais, hiding for the present the colossal Montecavallo horses, the amphitheatrical orchestra, for the accommodation of a chorus and bands of music amounting to 1500 persons, has been erected. At the four corners of the Nave stand colossal statues of the Farnese Hercules; of Rubens, the Flemish painter; of Duquenne, the French Admiral, and as a temporary substitute—waiting the arrival of the Farnese "Flora"—a Marochetti's Sir Robert Peel. Two Norfolk Island Pines (presented from the Duke of Devonshire) cast a green shade on the Rubens and Duquenne. In front of the Dais, under the garden gallery, are colossal bronzed copies of the modern Italian sculptor, San Giorgio's "Castor and Pollux." In the galleries rise the seats prepared for distinguished foreign visitors.

The Central Transept marks the division of the main floor between Art and Commerce. The rents derived from the southern half must pay interest on the capital expended on the northern.

But before examining the interior, it may not be amiss to take a survey of the surrounding country. Opposite the main Transept is an open corridor, covered by the overhanging roof, from which a fair view may be had of the gardens, and the whole country rising beyond the railway to the summit of the Kentish hills; and each of the other two Transepts has a similar open corridor: than which it would be impossible to imagine more a greeable resorts, for rest, on one of the half-million seats provided by the Company, after an exploration of the miles of glass and fountain, covered walks amid flowers and statues, and stalls for the sale of every imaginable luxury. On either side of the open corridors staircases, 23 feet in extent, conduct to the basement, and by 21 feet of ascent to the gallery.

Turning from the Central Transept to the northern arm of the Nave, we have before us an open path of nearly 700 feet, between beds of rich flowering shrubs and evergreens, with statues and groups marble-like, if not marble, interspersed at regular intervals; and, as a background, on either hand the outside walls of the two series of Courts, in which are illustrated specimens of art and architecture from Nimrod to Michael Angelo—the Greek, the Roman, the Moor, Byzantine, Medieval, Renaissance, and Italian.

On the left hand is the series of Courts executed under the direction of Mr. Owen Jones—the first being Egyptian, reduced to the scale of one-fifth. It is well worth while to pause before entering the massive door of the Tomb Temple, and look through the long colonnade of pillars, adorned with brilliant hieroglyphics; on through the Greek and through the Roman Courts, to where the honey-combed arch of the Alhambra closes in darkness, giving but a narrow glimpse of the solid monument beyond.

Vistas, arranged with great art and admirable effect, form one of the most remarkable features of the Crystal Palace.

The Great Nave, with its trees, flowers, and fountains; the long square galleries, and the tunnel-like rings of the highest galleries, afford one series of effects in simple colours;—the Courts, viewed in their length and in their breadth, where every age and style is mingled, another. We must not pause now to describe the Courts in detail, or to note the progressive styles of Egyptian Art, or to dilate upon the half-deciphered pictorial writing. Passing the kings and gods of Egypt—passing the rich blue roof powdered with stars, and the pictorial chronicles of the walls—passing the model of the Tomb of Abou Cemel—we reach the Greek Courts, where are concentrated copies of all the most glorious remains of Greek art—in groups, in single figures, in bust, on frieze. The walls are adorned with copies of the frieze from the Parthenon, now in the British Museum. This is divided into three portions—the first painted like a picture; the second, white on a blue ground; the third, pure white. The question as to the right and wrong of this arrangement is hotly disputed; but it is involved in too much doubt to be dismissed in a few words. The ceiling of the Greek Courts—a diapering pattern, in blue, red, and gold—is an object of very general admiration; and in the contents of these Courts we have, for the first time, an opportunity of comparing original casts of the most famous statues—the three celebrated Venuses of three periods of Greek art, the Laocoon group, Achilles and the Dying Gladiator; besides numerous busts of poets, orators, and philosophers, heroes, and demigods. We dwell on these with more pleasure than on imperfect representations and models of the Parthenon and other triumphs of Greek architecture, because that architecture owed so much to proportion, size, situation, material, and atmosphere, that any copy must be unsatisfactory, however beautiful as a shell for the series of culture's work.

The Roman Courts, which follow, have walls of rich-coloured marble and arched roofs, decorated in the same style as the Pompeian Court. As in the Greek Court, statues form the chief ornaments; while, fronting the Nave, are the white statues embowered in beds of flowers and flowering shrubs. Among the series of busts are to be found portraits of the most celebrated Roman Emperors, and the women, too, of Rome, famous or infamous. It is startling to find them so like the women that one sees every day.

The Alhambra follows the Roman Courts, where no statue, no bust, no painting of any living thing, is to be found, but something richer in detailed ornament, by the multiplication of simple mathematical figures in strong relief, coloured in blue and red and gold, only with a rich variety which can only be compared to a gold-embroidered Indian shawl, or Persian praying carpet.

We venture to foretell that the Alhambra will share with the Pompeian the favour of the great majority of the visitors. The rich, yet simple colouring—the gorgeous arcades of the Court of Lions—the marble fountains—the beds of flowers—form a combination of architectural beauty as new as surprising. This representation of the Court of Lions is about half the size of the original. The other Courts represent, on a reduced scale, the "Hall of Justice"—made so familiar to the many by the pen of Washington Irving; and to the comparatively students of architecture, by the work of the architect, published at a period when he could never have hoped to execute in brick, plaster, and marble, what he had so successfully copied in his portfolio. The walls of these Courts are ornamented with sentences from the Koran and Mahometan ejaculations, repeated again and again, in gold characters.

Next to the Alhambra Court stands the foundation of the two Abou Cemel figures, which, seated, raise their heads to the roof of the Northern Transept seventy-two feet high,—curious examples of the grand effect of mere size. While looking up at them from the extremity of the avenue of Sphinxes and palm-trees, we can imagine the originals standing out on the flat Nubian desert, against the clear azure of an Eastern sky, while the Nile flows at our feet.

Beyond the monsters of Egyptian sacred art, concluding the architectural series of that side, is the Assyrian Court—a composition executed by Mr. Fergusson, from the remains of Persepolis and the recent discoveries of Nineveh. Here copies of the man-headed, winged, five-legged lions and bulls, and all the historical illustrative bas-reliefs, long buried in the cellars of the British Museum, are re-produced, coloured brilliantly, and arranged in a manner which almost gives them a living interest.

A fountain, designed and executed by Rafael Monti, and a marble basin for aquatic plants, divide the Assyrian Court from the Byzantine Court, which is the first of the series executed under the direction of Mr. Digby Wyatt. The Byzantine Court is rich in restorations of Christian architecture of the earliest date. The doorways of Kilpeck Church and of Shobden Church (in Herefordshire), and the doors of Hildersheim—all three present on their panels strange rude specimens of symbolic religious art. The cloisters of the Court, rich in particoloured marble columns and golden and coloured decorated roofs, redeem the ugliness of the architectural forms.

Then follow Courts exemplifying German Gothic art, British Gothic, and Italian and French Gothic—each of which would occupy a fervent student and admirer of Mr. Ruskin not days, but weeks; dingy carvings are restored to their pristine sharpness and brilliancy. The "long-drawn aisle and fretted roof" we have not; but we have carving and colour in perfection.

The Renaissance Court follows, full of beauty and interest; to which, on an opening day, only a passing glance can be given—but that glance must not omit the famous Ghiberti Gates.

The Italian Court and Vestibule complete the series, and bring us back

to the Central Transept, where it will be as well to pause; then descend the stairs to the basement, and take the air upon the Terraces of eighteen acres, which form the first section of the Crystal Palace Park.

The Commercial Courts speak for themselves, as to their destination. In due course they will be described, with their contents.

Our Illustration is taken from the Lower Terrace of the Gardens, and represents a scene which may be fairly expected, when time has enabled Sir Joseph Paxton to complete the great works necessary for his fountains and waterworks. In the meantime, we shall leave the Crystal Palace Company to finish their work before we say anything of their Gardens.

## OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE OPENING.

Holders of season tickets only, or of special cards of invitation (which are confined to foreign Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers, and others specially invited to attend on her Majesty), will be admitted to the Palace and Park on this occasion.

Holders of season tickets will be admitted at the North and South Transepts, and by the railway, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock.

They will be allowed to take their places, subject to police regulations, in any part of the Building, except the parts raised off in the Central Transept and Nave for the purposes of the ceremonial, and in the reserved seats.

A limited number of seats will be reserved for the *corps diplomatique*, her Majesty's suite, members of the House of Peers, and House of Commons, and their families, and for the families of other persons who are present officially to assist at the ceremonial.

Holders of special cards of invitation, or cards for reserved seats, will be admitted at a private entrance at the Central Transept, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock.

Exhibitors' attendants who have been sanctioned by the Directors, will be admitted at the railway station after two o'clock, and will immediately take their places by the counters or objects exhibited by their employers.

A Dais has been raised on an elevated platform in the Central Transept, on which a chair of state will be placed.

The Directors, with the principal officers and others connected with the undertaking, will assemble at half past two o'clock in the Central Transept, opposite the Dais, in levee dress, or in full evening dress.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, her Majesty's Ministers and Officers of State, and the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, will take their places on the platform to the right and left of the chair of state, in levee dress, at half past two o'clock.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, the Mayors, Provosts, and other representatives of the municipal bodies of the kingdom, will take their places before half past two o'clock, in their robes of office, in a space reserved for them in front of the Dais.

Places immediately adjoining will be reserved for their families.

The Foreign Commissioners, the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 and of the New York Exhibition, the Representatives of the Dublin Exhibition and of the Paris Exhibition of 1851, and the Presidents of the principal learned societies, will take their places, in levee dress or in full evening dress, at half past two o'clock, in a space reserved for the purpose in the Central Transept, facing the Dais.

Places immediately adjoining will be reserved for their families.

Places will be reserved for members of the House of Peers and their families in the Front Gallery on the right hand of the Dais, and for members of the House of Commons and their families in the Front Gallery on the left.

Her Majesty, with the Royal Family, and her suite, will leave Buckingham Palace, so as to arrive at the Central Transept of the Crystal Palace precisely at three o'clock. She will ascend the Dais and take her seat in the chair of state.

On her Majesty's arrival, the chorus, comprising 400 instrumental and 800 vocal performers of the various musical societies of the kingdom, in addition to two regimental bands, and the band of the company—the whole under the direction of Signor Costa—will perform "God Save the Queen."

On the Queen taking her seat, and when the music has ceased, the Directors of the Company will proceed to the Dais, and the Chairman will read to her Majesty a short address, describing the origin and objects of the undertaking, which he will then deliver to her Majesty.

Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to return an answer.

Mr. Fuller will present to her Majesty a series of medals struck to commemorate the occasion.

Sir Joseph Paxton will present to her Majesty the general handbook descriptive of the Palace and Park.

Mr. Owen Jones will present to her Majesty handbooks descriptive of his Fine Arts Courts.

Mr. Digby Wyatt will present to her Majesty handbooks descriptive of his Fine Arts Courts.

Mr. Phillips will present to her Majesty the handbook of the Portrait Gallery, and the remaining series of general handbooks.

Mr. Ferguson will present to her Majesty the handbook descriptive of the Assyrian Court.

Professor Owen will present to her Majesty the handbook descriptive of the Geological department.

Professor Forbes and Dr. Latham will present to her Majesty the handbook descriptive of the Zoological and Ethnological department.

A Royal procession will then be formed in the following order:—

Superintendents of Works and Principal Employes.

Architects of Industrial Courts.

Principal Officers and Heads of Departments.

Directors.

Sir Joseph Paxton. Mr. Laing, M.P.

THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Prince Albert, the King of Portugal, the Royal Family, H.R.H. the Duke of Oporto, and their respective Suites.

The Archbishop of Canterbury. The Cabinet Ministers.

The Foreign Ambassadors and the Foreign Ministers.

The procession will turn to the right, move to the south end of the Nave by its west side, returning by its east side; will then pass round the east side of the Central Transept, and down the north end of the Nave by its east side, returning by its west side to the Central Transept.

All persons not forming part of the procession will keep their places during it.

On the return of the procession her Majesty will again take her seat on the Dais; and the Ministers and Ambassadors will take their places as before.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will then say a prayer, asking God's blessing upon the undertaking; and the orchestra will perform the "Hallelujah Chorus."

When the music ceases, her Majesty will declare "The Crystal Palace opened." The orchestra will then perform "God Save the Queen," during which her Majesty will retire.

The barriers which had kept the Nave and Transept clear will then be thrown open, and the public will be allowed to circulate through the Palace and Park.

**A GUIDE TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE** (Routledge and Co.)—In *tempore ad Sydenham venit*, would not be an inappropriate motto for this well-filled volume, issued upon the eve of the opening of the vast Temple of Industrial Science, with whose marvels it seeks to familiarise the reader. Within the compass of some 200 pages, we here have the origin and object of the People's Palace, at Sydenham, attractively explained, and the construction narrated. Then follow a popular synopsis of the contents of the several Courts, stored with the choicest productions of fine art and industrial ingenuity. Thus far, the prototype may have been the Great Exhibition of 1851; but the Sydenham successor superadds important educational objects in the departments of Natural History and Ethnology, and Geology. From the wonders of ancient and modern art, the visitor passes to models of the stupendous creasura with which palaeontology has peopled this Exhibition—upon a portion of the very ground, the Wealden itself, which, from the number of gigantic fossils which it contains, has been called the metropolis of the "Dinosaurians," or monster lizards. The terraces, fountains, and park, and their picturesque groupings, are ably described; and, throughout the work, the illustrative accompaniments possess descriptive power and beauty far above the Catalogue routine; and the book will excite interest far beyond that of the visit to the Exhibition, which, however, it shows to be the mainspring of immense good.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—A preliminary meeting of the silk trade of London was held on Saturday last, in Spital-square, to consider the proper representation of its productions at the Paris Exhibition, when it was resolved to ask the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art to summon a general meeting of the silk trade for the purpose of organising the requisite measures to represent completely the silk manufactures of the metropolis at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

**GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.**—On Tuesday Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the King of Portugal, visited the magnificent hotel, which has just been opened, adjoining the Great Western Railway Station, at Paddington. A view of the hotel appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 538.

**VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The alterations made by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney during the Easter recess are said to have greatly improved the atmosphere of the House and diminished the draughts. Members occupying the benches on the floor have, for some time, complained of cold feet, and it appears that they have been sitting with large cast-iron water vessels fixed immediately beneath them, under the carpet. These vessels, it seems, were placed there for holding hot water in the winter, but have been disused for a year or two. The effect of them has been to produce cold eddies about the feet. They are now being removed, and some further improvements made in the ventilation.









FRONT OF THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, AT BIRMINGHAM.

pillaster being flanked by piers of rusticated masonry. This story is built entirely of Derbyshire stone. Above the arcade runs a boldly-moulded plain cornice, above which, corresponding with the arcade, are ten handsome windows with pedimented heads, and at the foot of each is an elegant balcony. The first floor is divided from the second by a string-course, above which is another line of windows, with square heads and cornices. Above this is another string-course and a range of smaller and less ornamented square-headed windows, placed immediately under the principal cornice, which is remarkable for its breadth of treatment combined with fulness of detail. The whole front is surmounted by a handsome balustrade, broken at convenient distances by the introduction of pedestals, between which the chimneys are placed, with due regard for regularity of line; and as these projections are finished with cornices and caps, they add to, rather than detract from, the effect of the building. The edifice, with the exception of the lower story, is constructed of white brick; the window-frames, mouldings, cornices, and the rusticated quoins on the edges of the walls being formed in Portland cement. The wings are only three stories high, and are, of course, less ornamented than the centre—the windows being all square-headed, and the cornices plainer; but the mouldings and string-courses are carried on so as to preserve uniformity, and the upper string-course of the centre runs into the principal cornice of the wings. The Hotel, which is entered by a fine stone porch, comprises the whole of the left wing, the centre (excepting the ground-floor), and the third story of the right wing. The remainder of the edifice is devoted to railway purposes exclusively. The portion of the building fronting the Station is 504 feet long and 92 feet high.

On Saturday last the new Hotel (the Queen's) was the scene of a well-merited recognition of eminent services; when Mr. E. Watkin was presented with a handsome candelabrum and a silver teapot and stand, by his brother officers of the London and North-Western Railway Company, on the occasion of his leaving that line to take the management of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. An elegant cold collation was provided by Mr. Scott, the manager of the establish-

POYNTON AND WORTH COLLIERS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.  
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ment. Captain Huish presided; and amongst the gentlemen present were the Marquis of Chandos (the chairman), Mr. Benson (the deputy chairman), Mr. Glyn and Mr. Thomas Smith (directors), and Mr. C. E. Stewart (the secretary), of the London and North-Western Company; Mr. Denison, M.P. (the chairman), Mr. Packe (the deputy chairman), and Mr. Seymour Clarke (the general manager), of the Great Northern Company; Mr. Ellis (the chairman), Mr. Beale (the deputy chairman), and Mr. Carbutt and Mr. Hutchinson, of the Midland; and several other gentlemen. The cloth having been withdrawn, and several toasts given, the Chairman, in an appropriate address, presented the testimonial to Mr. Watkin, which was acknowledged by that gentleman in a suitable reply; after which the company retired.

## FESTIVITIES IN ANGLESEA.

HENLLYS, at Beaumaris, the beautiful seat of Captain Hampton Lewis, has recently been the scene of high festivity. On the night of Saturday week a colossal bonfire, 60 feet high and between 80 and 90 in circumference, was ignited on the lawn, and flung its brilliant light across the waters of the Menai, illuminating at the same time the noble mansion now in course of erection by Captain Hampton. The effect was singularly grand, as the monster pyramid of fire flung its lurid flames abroad, with almost noonday brilliancy, bringing into bold relief the dark woods. A large body of the inhabitants of Llanfaes was entertained at dinner by Captain Hampton, in a building specially fitted up for the occasion, when the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and "the Health of the Heir of Baron Hill," who had just attained his majority, was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. We regret that the excellent owner of Henlllys was prevented by sudden and severe illness from participating in any of the festivities which took place to commemorate Mr. Bulkeley's coming of age. Lady Bulkeley very kindly distributed, through Captain Hampton's steward, a large quantity of tea and sugar amongst the poorer parishioners of Llanfaes.



REJOICING AT HENLLYS, BEAUMARIS, TO CELEBRATE THE MAJORITY OF "THE HEIR OF BARON HILL"



## THE LATE JAMES MONTGOMERY.

UPON the recent death of "the Christian Poet," it will be recollected that his portrait appeared in our Journal of May 6th. The engraving was copied from a print executed several years since, and bearing little resemblance to the venerable poet in his later years. We have, therefore, re-engraved his Portrait from the most recent picture, namely, that painted by Mr. R. Smith, 72, Dean-street, Soho, hanging in the South Room of the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. This has been pronounced an excellent likeness. Our Artist has copied little more than the figure of the poet, omitting the accessories of the picture, which is throughout a graceful composition, and painted with much feeling.

As a pendant, we add the record of a very interesting incident in the poet's closing years,—the Address delivered by him, on his 80th birthday anniversary, Nov. 4th, 1851, on planting a tree in the ground of the Sheffield General Infirmary, of which he had been for many years chairman. The tree being planted, Mr. Montgomery spoke as follows:—

The Sheffield general infirmary and I are contemporaneous. In the first week of April, 1792, I became a resident here. In the same week the original prospectus of an hospital, to be established in this part of the county, open to the sick and lame poor of every nation, was issued from the press of Mr. Joseph Gales, with whom I was engaged, whom also I afterwards succeeded, and conducted the local newspaper, under the title of the *Iris*, substituted for the *Sheffield Register*, from 1794 to 1825. The subscriptions in aid of the benevolent project, commencing with a donation from the late Mrs. Fell, of Newhall, came in so freely, that within two years they approached £20,000, when, land having been purchased, the foundation-stone of the building was laid. I was present on that auspicious occasion. The work was prosperously carried on for three years following, till, on the 4th day of October, 1797, the top stone having previously been brought forth with "Grace! Grace unto it!" the doors were thrown open to all the world—and thenceforward have flowed into it more of the diseased and accidentally afflicted poor than there are at this time inhabitants throughout the whole neighbourhood of Hallamshire. I was a privileged spectator on that joyful occasion, and not being rich enough to contribute liberally out of my small substance, such as I had I gave—a hymn—which was accepted and sung within the walls, where, and around which, were assembled the thousands of Sheffield, with more cordial devotion than they were wont to muster on political occasions in those perilous times. I then became an annual subscriber and governor, and as such have been enabled to continue ever since, till at this hour I stand on this consecrated ground; for it was at that time consecrated with the sacrifice of praise and prayer, offered by the late venerable Vicar of Sheffield, the Rev. James Wilkinson, one of the fathers and founders of the charity—on which, from that day, he settled an annuity of ten pounds, to be paid out of certain Church property, purchased by himself and added to the revenues of the incumbency for the benefit of his successors. I stand, therefore, this day between the living and the dead, the sole survivor of all who were originally engaged as co-operators in the erecting and endowing of this house of mercy; for I cannot find on our existing records one name, but my own, of those whom I singly represent, and who were mutually and individually concerned as parties in the great work, completed more than fifty-four years ago. That solitary name (at the age of eighty years) must soon, in the course of Providence, cease to be periodically enrolled with the transitive list of subscribers appended to the annual reports of the Sheffield General Infirmary: but the scene and the circumstances of this day assure me, that on this ground, and under yonder roof, it may yet be mentioned and remembered with kindness by the remnant of the present generation, and perhaps the unborn of the next. I feel at once honoured



THE LATE JAMES MONTGOMERY, THE POET.—PAINTED BY R. SMITH.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

and humbled by the demonstrations of good-will towards me by the friends of this noblest of our local institutions.

## "A WINTER'S MORNING."

BY E. DUNCAN.

WE have here a purely English landscape, treated in a genuine style, from the hand of Mr. Duncan, one of the most esteemed members of the Old Water-Colour Society, and which forms part of the present year's

Exhibition. Though the materials are very simple, the arrangement is somewhat original, and very agreeable. The ground in the neighbourhood of the old farm-house is covered with snow; the white mass being broken across by the rude fence and gate, through which a flock of sheep are advancing towards the spectator, as they sally forth in search of their daily meal. The latter are admirably painted, and give life and warmth to the centre of the picture. The cold, hazy atmosphere in the receding distance is painted with great delicacy and truthfulness of effect.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION.—WORKS OF OLD MASTERS.

THE second Exhibition of the season—that of the Works of Ancient Masters—including some by British artists, recently deceased, was opened on Monday last. The collection, as a whole, cannot be described as of superior excellence; the masters represented being chiefly those of the Flemish, and later Italian schools and the works themselves being, with a few exceptions, of but a medium class of merit.

One of the most striking pictures is the "Belshazzar," by Salvator Rosa, which hangs over the chimney-piece in the North Room. The figure is boldly treated, and admirable alike for dignity of character and attitude; the colouring, as in all this artist's productions, is severe and cold, and none the worse in effect for having escaped the friendly offices of the cleaner.

But of superior importance is the "Christ on the Mount of Olives," one of the noblest specimens of Correggio's inspired hand, which formerly belonged to the Royal collection of Spain, afterwards found its way to France, and at the Peace was presented to the Duke of Wellington; being exhibited by the present Duke. Observe the sublime intention which makes the chief light proceed from the Saviour, who kneels on the left of the picture; whilst the sleeping Disciples, and the soldiers who approach with Judas are thrown into dark shadow; the crepuscule of the coming dawn being slightly indicated in the background. From the same collection is contributed a very striking picture—"A Witch," by Spagnoletto—conceived in the wildest manner, and executed with a boldness worthy of a follower of Michael Angelo. The Witch is seated in a car, composed of skeleton bones; her fierce look, half that of man, half of woman, and her parchment skin drawn up in wrinkles round her waist; and proudly she rides on, surrounded by her creatures, whose faces exhibit every variety of unhallowed and extravagant expression.

"Jacob with Laban's Flock," also by Spagnoletto, the property of the Earl of Derby, is a bold and effective performance, but wants Scriptural character. Jacob, with one knee on the ground, rests his hand upon one of his sheep, and looks upward, as in earnest appeal to Heaven. The colouring is solemn and full toned.

The "Triumphal Procession," a finished sketch by Rubens, is interesting, as being a copy, with variations, from a beautiful compartment of Andrea Mantegna's celebrated frieze of "The Triumph of Julius Cæsar," now at Hampton Court. It was painted when Rubens was at the Court of Duke Vincenzo Gonzaga, at Mantua (1601-7), and when the original still adorned the ducal palace. The variations introduced show the lively and eminently dramatic fancy of the great Flemish painter; thus, instead of the sheep intended for sacrifice, which, in the original, walk beside the elephant, we have a lion and a panther



"A WINTER'S MORNING."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.



which last appears to growl at the elephant, who turns round to strike him with his trunk. The treatment is bolder than that of the original; the forms rounder and more real than those of the severe antique model followed in it; whilst the rich florid colouring of Rubens' pencil gives an effect to the whole which Mantegna was far from realising. This picture is the property of Mr. Rogers, the poet, by whom it is highly prized.

By Rembrandt we have a capital portrait of a gentleman, holding a musical instrument, painted in the Master's richest style. The property of Sir J. Carnegie; and a picture entitled "The Magdalen," the property of the Duke of Hamilton. In the latter is a strange effect of chiaroscuro in the brighter manner, with a female reclining at the edge of a piece of water at the foot of a rock, upon which is perched a peacock. In the background is a sporting dog, running; and, beside the disconsolate heroine, a sort of Chinese parasol—truly a strange composition, but wondrously brilliant when seen at a proper distance.

Gurcino's picture of "Joseph's Garment brought to Jacob," exhibited by the Marquis of Westminster, is a good specimen of that master, in his earlier and bolder style. The "Allegory," by the same artist—belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, represents a female enclosing an infant in a net, whilst an angel man leans forward, as interested in the fate of the latter—the whole probably being suggestive of the trammels of Sin, which Wisdom alone enables us to overcome. It is painted in a firm manner.

The "Diana and Acton," by Albano, exhibited by Sir C. Burrell, is in a fine state of preservation, and a good sample of this once celebrated artist's style. Upon examination, however, it shows how inferior was his genius, and how adventitious the means of attraction he employed. Yet there are to this day, those who, from force of habit, set down Albano as a great master—to be named with Correggio and the Carracci!

A "Virgin and Child," by Murillo, exhibited by Colonel Hugh Baillie, displays to advantage the truly natural treatment of the artist, and a charming expression, both in mother and child, is the result; but it is not the "Holy Family" of our Ideal. The picture has apparently been damaged, and subjected to the process of restoring and cleaning, which has not improved its original state. The same remark, by the way, we are sorry to add, might be applied to many other pictures in the present collection: such is the impudence of professional picture-dealers—such is the infatuation of collectors!

Running the eye along the wall, we observe a spirited "Bear Hunt," by Rubens and Snyder, the property of Lord Derby; and an interesting picture of "Rubens' Wife and Child," by the same, the property of Lord Bute; several very fine Cupids, amongst which that of "Cupid and Psyche on the Banks of a River" (owner, Lord Bute) is the most striking—the light rays of the silvery, not golden, sky, being very clear and brilliant; one or two admirable Itysdels—the most remarkable that belonging to the Rev. F. Leicester, representing a cloudy atmosphere, and stagnant water covered with dark vegetation.

Amongst the larger works, what are termed the "Ancient Masters," are several Vandys, very well of their kind, and which the owners appear to take pride in exhibiting, more on account of their family association with the originals, than for any love of art; and so, also, amongst the more modern painters, we find, as we are sure always to find in this Gallery, a goodly lot of portraits by Reynolds; for the most part selected for exhibition, as we open, upon similar grounds. These, it would be waste of time to notice individually.

Not so, however, the "Puck," by Reynolds, the property of Mr. Rogers, the poet, a most successful Shakespearean realisation. Not so, either, the little "St. John," by the same artist, belonging to Mrs. Newdegate—which is an evidence that the accomplished President of the Royal Academy, though up to the *espiguerie* of a Shakespearean subject, was not equal to a sublime Scriptural conception. The figure is that of a smart and somewhat forward boy, with a good head of hair; sitting very much in the attitude adopted (with variations) by Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Guido, with his mouth open, as if calling to some one at a distance; but without the slightest attempt at solemnity, or even grandiose character, in the expression.

The Queen contributes a picture, by Granet—"The Interior of a Convent"—remarkable for its perspective, and an artistic arrangement of light and shadow. Placed at the end of the South Room, the effect from a distance is very striking. This picture was painted in 1821, and is well known to the engraving published of it.

Prince Albert pays appropriate compliments to British art, in one of its most gifted professors, recently deceased, by exhibiting one of Martin's chef-d'œuvres—"The Deluge;" whilst, as a companion piece, Mr. Hope exhibits the same artist's beautiful "Fall of Babylon." Between the two hangs Titian's "World Before the Flood;" and at a little distance off is an early and admirable picture by Turner, "Landscap—with Banditti," exhibited by the Royal Academy. Elty, Turner, Martin—three worthy names, all departed from us within a few years. Rising art must work hard to supply their places.

A good supply of landscape and genre pictures—by Wouvermans, Mieris, Hobbins, Van der Velde, Jan Steen, Panniers, Ostade, Schalken, Karl du Jardin, Metz, and others of that favourite class—adorn the walls in all directions; amongst which will be particularly remarked "A Girl with Rabbit," by Gerard Douw—the property of Mr. Hope—a perfect marvel of textural manipulation.

## MUSIC.

THE "Prophète" has been re-produced at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, with Madame Viorod in her original part of *Fides*—a part in which she still has no equal. In other respects, the Opera is cast in the same manner as last season, excepting the character of *Bertha*, which is now performed by Mlle. Hami, instead of Madame Castellan, who, though in London at present, is not at the Royal Italian Opera—a circumstance somewhat surprising, considering how valuable her services have been, and how great a favourite she has always been of the public. The part of *John of Leyden* continues to be sustained by Tamburini, to whom Mario resigned it last season. We regret to observe that Mario's delightful voice has become so uncertain. On Tuesday he was again unable to sing in the "Puritani," and the opera was consequently changed. Grisi gave another of her farewell performances last night (Friday); that evening having been chosen for the accommodation of those who would be prevented by their visit to Sydenham from being present to-night.

At the ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE, the star of the week has been Madame Andersdorff. On Saturday last she performed the character of *Agatha*, in the "Freischütz," and, on Tuesday, that of *Leonora*, in "Fidelio." Both appearances were attended with triumphant success; and "Fidelio" was repeated on Thursday. Her impersonation of the interesting heroine of Beethoven's beautiful opera is the most satisfactory we have witnessed since Schröder Devrient and Malibran. As a piece of acting, it is distinguished for simplicity, truth, and touching effect. The applause of the audience was mingled with tears. As a vocal performance it was marked by that purity, even severity, of taste which characterises the thoroughly-educated German artist. We must add that "Fidelio," as given on these two occasions, has been in its ensemble the most praiseworthy performance at this theatre. The orchestra has been strengthened and improved, and the choruses and concerted pieces are sung with increased precision and effect. Herr Andrich, who has succeeded Herr Linpaintner as conductor, is evidently conversant with the duties of his office.

SINCE the cessation of the French Plays, the St. James's Theatre has been kept open for the performance of French Comedies. The announcement of this enterprise emanates from the Directors of the Théâtre Lyrique at Paris, who state that the entire company of that theatre are to appear at the St. James's. The Théâtre Lyrique is the third of the Parisian musical theatres; it has been but recently established, and is on a much smaller scale than the Opéra Comique, but it has some clever performers, and enjoys at present a considerable share of public favour.

The performances at the St. James's began on Wednesday. The opera was "Le Bijou Perdu," by Adolphe Adam—a piece produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, in October last, with great success, but we doubt if it will be equally fortunate here. It is exceedingly immoral—a thing of no consequence in Paris, but not yet disregarded, we trust, in London. A young nobleman, who has a criminal intrigue with the wife of his friend, and who tries to reduce a decent girl in humble life, and to get rid of her lover by having him sent off to be a soldier, is scarcely a becoming hero for a gay comic opera; nor are such atrocities to be treated as the trifling escapades of a man of rank and fashion. The whole affair is an exhibition of the most heartless levity. Nor is there any redeeming merit in the music, which is in the usual style of its author—light, trivial, commonplace, and better fitted for the ball-room than the stage. The manner in which this piece was acted and sung was certainly not given us a high idea of the strength of the Théâtre Lyrique Company; we shall not

prejudge them, however, but shall wait till we can see and hear them in something better. The only one who made any impression was the prima donna, Madame Marie Cabel. She played the part of the little *griselette*, whose escape from the toils of the noble *roué* forms the subject of the piece, and delighted the audience by her pleasant looks, her trim toilette, her grace, smartness, and playful coquetry. As a singer she is of the same class with Ugalde, Thillon, and Nau; probably surpassing them all in the clearness and flexibility of her voice, the facility of her execution, and the profusion and brilliancy of her ornaments. When we hear her in better music, we may be able to discover whether she possesses the higher qualities of a singer—those which are derived from the mind and heart. Her splendid and original displays of vocalisation were vehemently applauded; but the performance, in other respects, was received with indifference. The theatre was fully and fashionably attended; and this speculation, if well conducted, will undoubtedly meet with encouragement.

THE principal CONCERTS of the Week have been those of the two Philharmonic Societies. The Old Society's Concert, on Monday, was marked by only one novel feature; a symphony by Schumann, performed for the first time in this country. Its production proved a failure; it being unanimously condemned as a dry, laboured, uninteresting work. The directors, we presume, brought it forward in compliance with the demand so often made for novelty. Schumann is one of the chief German celebrities of the day; and the directors can scarcely be blamed for giving the English public "a taste of his quality," and showing us what sort of music is at present in vogue in Germany. The rest of the concert was made up of orchestral masterpieces of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and of vocal pieces of Mozart, Boieldieu, and Rossini, sung by Madame Castellan and Gardool. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the concert with their presence, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, and by their Royal guests the King of Portugal and his brother, the Duke of Oporto. The last concert of the Society is on the nineteenth of this month.

The New Society's Concert, on Wednesday, had no novelty of importance, but was interesting from the excellence of most of the pieces. Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and his overture to "Egmont," Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor (played by M. Hallé), and his overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Weber's overture to the "Kuler of the Spirits," were all admirably performed. Madame Andersdorff sang the solo from Spohr's "Faust," containing the beautiful air, "Ja, ich seh' es" (Si, lo sento), with great energy and power; and Madame Amedei gave Mozart's air "L'Addio," with taste and expression. This was the last concert of the season.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Benson gave his annual concert at the Beethoven Rooms, Queen Anne street. The vocalists were Misses Dolby, Peole, Ramsford, Eyles, and Stabbach; and Messrs. Benson, Francis, Hobbs, Whitehouse, and Phillips; and the instrumentalists, Mr. G. A. Osborne (pianoforte), Mr. Dando (violin), Mr. Lucas (violin-cello), and Mr. Richardson (bute). The concert opened with Mendelssohn's brilliant Trio in D minor, which was exquisitely rendered by Messrs. Osborne, Dando, and Lucas. Mr. Benson sang, with much taste and feeling, Handel's beautiful song, "Altenliedchen;" and Miss Dolby evinced vehement applause by the admirable style with which she gave "Blow down, cold rivulet, to the sea." But perhaps the gems of the evening were the English glees and madrigals of Spofford, Müller, Bi-hop, and Morley, of which there were no less than six in the programme. The rooms were crowded by a fashionable audience, and the entertainment was of the most brilliant description.

Mrs. ANDERSON'S Annual Concert takes place on Monday morning next. It is always the most attractive concert of the season, both from the rich and tasteful selection of the music, and the host of talent employed in its performance. We are glad to see Mrs. Anderson's own name once more in the programme; as our musical readers are aware that the severe accident she met with four years ago has disabled her, till now, from performing in public.

A STRONG company has been formed by Mr. Beale, for the purpose of giving operatic performances in Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin, during the months of August and September next. Cravelli, Tambrilich, Marzi, Lucchesi, Sudini, Tagliabò, Cotti, and Polonini, are engaged; and the performances will be under the direction of Mr. Beale. "Fidelio" will be given with the same cast as at the Royal Italian Opera. The other operas will be "Lucrezia Borgia," "Luigi il Lantermoio," "Il Barbiere," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "La Sonnambula," and "Norma."

## THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.—Commend us to Mr. Harley as an evergreen, whose vitality refuses no abatement, and still maintains its original freshness and colour. In a new piece produced on Monday, under the title of "From Village to Court," by Mr. J. M. Morton, the same peculiarity and brilliancy of manner characterised the actor's assumption of the part of a *Baron von Gosenbach* as in the best of his past days. The old dapper cavalier, full of a mock dignity, and well practised in the ways of corruption, lived to his own meanness, and alive to his own interests, but blundering in the means, or outwitted by others in his plans, and thus defeated his end; such was the character which, in Mr. Harley's treatment of it, was a quick and moving portrait. He was ably seconded by Mr. D. Fisher, as a peasant, named *Maximilian Krootz*, who hopelessly loves one *Rose Walstein* (Miss Heath), yet is "as jealous of her as a Barbary-lion." *Rose* has won the gratitude of a *Captain Manheim* (Mr. Osborn) by attentions to him when dangerously wounded—so dangerously, that he had never been able to see her. Out of this customary expedient the action, which is very slight, is made to grow, and which consists of certain small perplexities thrown by the entrance of the *Baron* in the way of the *Countess of Lindenborg* (Miss Murray), who wishes to explain to *Manheim* that she would rather have the Grand Duke for a husband than him—if in explanation which he would have welcomed, as he desires to transfer his affections to *Rose*. The *Baron's* vigilance necessitates the parties to make *Rose* an unconscious signal bearer, by means of a ring and a bracelet, between them; but the telegraph is found not to work well, being interfered with by the jealous *Krootz*. The rehearsal at this theatre was so well cared for, that the performers in this little, but elegantly-written, piece, acted with the precision of a French company—the manager's aim in this respect having been remarkably successful. The impromptu manner of placing plays on the English stage had certainly preceded a sown style of acting, which left the actors of a new piece to chance. By Mr. Keen's mode of preparation, nothing is trusted to accident; and the natural result is the safety, if not the triumph, of every fresh production. The scenery and dresses were, as usual, new, beautiful, and costly; and the drama itself was received well-merited applause.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Saturday, with Mr. Regnier's benefit, the French dramatic season closed at this theatre. Under the conduct of M. Lafont, with such talent as that of Madame Allan, Mdlle. Luther, Mlle. Ferrière and Brindeau, this brief term will claim remembrance for the peculiar refinement of the entertainments produced, and the combination of specific excellences in the performers by which they were supported. These qualities were, perhaps, most cordially illustrated in the performance of "La Joie fait Peur," a remarkable piece of singular merit; but in all they were present in a greater or less degree.

LYCEUM.—As we had announced, this theatre re-opened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Charles Mathews, who met with a cordial reception from the audience. The pieces were "Before Breakfast," "Give a Dog an Ill Name," and "Trying it On."

ASTLEY'S.—A grand Whitsuntide equestrian spectacle, entitled "The Corsacks; or, Vive la France," was produced on Monday. It is an adaptation from the French, and for as the medium for complimentary recognition of the union of the French with the Union Jack. The date of the piece is 1811. Russian aggression is the theme of reprobation throughout, and the dialogue contained some hitting allusions. The scenery is excellent. The Circle, of which Miss Emily Cooke is the heroine, added its usual amusements; and the evening was closed by the production of a new farce, entitled, "This House to be Sold to Pay the Expenses, if Not Redeemed within Fourteen Days," by Mr. Campbell, and which proved eminently successful.

ADRIAN.—A new farce, by Mr. Mark Lemon, was produced on Wednesday, on the occasion of Madame Cabel's benefit. It is entitled "A Moving Tale." The moving of the title is, however, rather a "re-moving"—the plot turning upon the inconveniences resulting from a change of residence. Both houses, half void of their furniture, furnish the scenes of the play. The family of the Grandions are put to their shifts, and as much filled with regrets at parting with their late happy home, as with hopes in entering their new one. Mr. Grandion (Mr. Keeley) is glad to escape from the confusion and accepts an invitation to dine with a fellow clerk; but Mrs. Grandion (Mrs. Keeley), who is resolved herself to take her share of the responsibility, sends for him

to the scene of bustle, and involves him in an angry domestic altercation, which is carried to an extravagant length. All manner of mishaps, too, have occurred, owing to Mr. Grandion's absence; but at length an end is put to the dispute by the entrance of the children full of complaints against their aunt, in whose custody they had been left. All the anger of the parents is now turned on the offending relative, who is thus made the scapegoat of their quarrel; and the husband and wife are reconciled. The rich acting of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley constitutes the fortune of this little drama, which is well built up in its details.

OLYMPIC.—A slight change has, this week, taken place in the bill of this theatre. The comic drama of "Hush Money," has been revived, and serves for the opening piece of the evening. Mr. Robson is the hero—and such a hero! Mr. Jasper Touchwood, exceedingly nervous by constitution, suffering from remorse at having caused the deserted Sally (Mrs. A. Wigan), apparently to drown herself, and suffering still more from the fear that he may be suspected of having pushed her into the river, by Tom Tiller, the waterman (Mr. Emery), whom he bribes into silence, is just the sort of character which is suited to the eccentric genius of Mr. Robson. Never would Touchwood look again on that waterman; but lo! he finds him engaged as extra footman at the house of his intended bride's father, and all his terrors are re-awakened. He is literally prostrated with their agony, which is exhibited with wonderfully artistic detail; nor less marvellous is the delineation of the reaction, when, somewhat reinforced by a glass or two of sherry, he rises into a mood of manly resistance to consequences, and seems to be more insane than intoxicated. Sally, too, reappears, and in a first mistake for her ghost; great is the nervous delinquent's joy at finding her to be real flesh and blood. Mr. Robson's perfect realisation of the character will give another fillip to the fortunes of the house, which was crowded.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Dr. J. J. A. Ricard, from Paris, gave a lecture, in French, on "Magnetology," on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of introducing a clairvoyante as an amuseur to the London public. His lecture, which was divided into two parts, entered into the history of Mesmerism and the proceedings of learned societies in relation to it. After which the clairvoyante appeared on the stage; a few puffs sufficed to produce somnambulism, when, her eyes being bandaged, she played at cards with success, and read writing with facility. Her arms also were thrown into a convulsive state. The experiments were few, but not sufficient to test, though apparently satisfactory to the initiated.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—These delightful grounds were opened for the season on Monday. A host of attractions have been added to those of last year. Nearly the whole of the floral and arboreal portion has been re-arranged and relaid to a uniform plan, interspersed with many new statues and vases. The musical arrangements are condensed, as heretofore, to M. Boissis; and we had a new ballet, and an extraordinary troupe of Spanish dogs and monkeys; besides several equestrian scenes, &c. The minor exhibitions include the microscope, and a variety of views, including some effective naval pictures; and the attractions have drawn immense crowds of holiday visitors.

NEW ATTEMPT TO GUIDE A PARACHUTE.—On Monday night, in addition to the ordinary programme at Vauxhall Gardens, London, there was announced a novelty in the shape of an aerial descent from a balloon in a newly-constructed parachute, by M. Leoir—a machine which enables him to steer in the air. It was stated to be a repetition of an experiment made last year in the Champ de Mars, in the presence of the Emperor of the French. The balloon was that of M. Gollard, a celebrated and practised French aeronaut. The parachute, by M. Leoir, was exhibited in action on the platform, and consisted of an apparatus not unlike a weighing machine, on which the adventurer sits, and is guided by his feet one or two springs, which act on a large pair of wings. There seemed to be no complication about it, and the facility with which it is put into operation was well tested by M. Leoir. Everything was in readiness for the ascent, but, unfortunately, from the state of the weather, which was stormy and unsettled, it was considered unadvisable even for him to make the experiment. It was, therefore, postponed until Saturday (this day).

## THE REGENT'S-PARK ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THERE is certainly no spectacle in London more interesting, and more calculated to enlighten the general public as to the appearance and the manners and customs—so far as they can be observed in captivity, and which is further than most people imagine—than this collection of beasts of all kinds, carnivorous and graminivorous, from all quarters of the world; of birds in equal variety; of reptiles of all species; and of fishes and zoophytes. The Directors of these Gardens deserve great credit for the enterprise which they display in obtaining new specimens, while an equal degree of credit is due to our own countrymen in foreign climes, inasmuch as many of them lose no opportunity of sending new specimens of animals to the Gardens. Indeed, every few months—sometimes even oftener—animals and birds hitherto unknown to the collection make their appearance; and every now and then the birth of a giraffe or lion, adds to the interest of the Gardens.

We may as well begin our sketch with the lion, the king of the beasts. There are several fine specimens of the animal, in most cases accompanied by the lioness. The Indian lions recently imported have a milder look—the lion has a leaner mane than the African specimens. There is a glorious old Nubian lion, with a vast forehead, and a mane which extends down his back. The lioness is of corresponding bulk. The collection of tigers and leopards is also very rich. The animals are more restless than the lions; but most of the fine tribes tread the greater part of their time in sleep. During the severe cold of last winter, day-beds, comfortably littered with straw, were provided for all the lions and tigers; and it is pleasant to see the male and the female, lying heads and tails, sometimes lazily opening their eyes, and giving a lazy wave of their tails. Most of the animals take their food from their beds, and eat it there. These creatures, so fierce in their native woods, seem to have lost a great deal of their ferocity; and they do not pounce upon their food with the fury, and devour it with the rapacity, which many people believe; on the contrary, I am inclined to think that they have learned to be connoisseurs of beef; for, when they obtain their ration, they do not fall upon it with voracity, but consider it, turn it over with their huge paws, tear off a morsel and consume it, and then generally take it into their beds and devour it at their leisure. I must not, in this class of animals, pass over the gentle, milky-eyed panther, looking as harmless as a puss upon the rug. A late eminent tragedian possessed an animal of this species, which followed him through the house like a dog, ate at his table, and slept in his room.

As regards dogs, a curious incident, but not without a parallel, occurred in the Gardens. At the feeding-time of two lion cubs, a fine, strong mastiff lapsed into the cage. Everyone expected that the cubs would fall upon him; but no, they eyed him with some curiosity, and even suffered him to take some liberties with their paws without uttering a roar. Since then they have continued good friends, and tumble about together, in the manner represented in our Engraving. The dog appears to relish his voluntary imprisonment; and when I visited the Gardens to see this strange companionship, the dog was walking up and down, and the lion cubs in their bed were tranquilly regarding him. Of course, the fact of the cubs being born in the menagerie, and kept constantly well fed upon beef, would cause them to have an idea that there was no other food; and that, consequently, the mastiff remains in safety, and is fed along with his companions.

The bears, the hyenas, and the jackals are all restless animals. The former, if two are in one den, which sometimes happens, play with each other, standing on their hind legs, sometimes simulating a fight, and at other times clumsily kissing each other—both with their mouths wide open. The brown bears are those who principally indulge in these recreations. The white bears are staid, yet I have seen them too occasionally indulge in the same amusement.

The mild dromedaries—the "ships of the desert"—remind one of Eothan's magnificent account of his desert journey, and Layard's "Gay and gentle Arabs;" while the giraffes recall a boyhood's book, "the Adventures of Bolardo," who, with his companions, chase a "carnecleopard," which they discover feeding "under a mimosa tree." There is a young giraffe, born in the Gardens, which, next to the antelope, is the special favourite of the young ladies. The rhinoceros, with his folds of armour and his tusk, does not seem to excite such interest as the hippopotamus, which is so popular that a stage is erected for his admirers, where, on holidays, they sit lurching on cold provisions and drinking something out of bottles. I once saw a parrot, with the usual impudence of his species, perch close to the monster's nose, and apparently pick up some morsels which had been dropped as he consumed his food, with which he flew away, seemingly satisfied with his exploit. The various specimens of small deer are, as I have already mentioned, far outshone by the tigers; but by far the most popular creatures with the general run of the visitors are the monkeys, who get more finger and nut-bits of biscuit, and sometimes bits of pie crust—the fragments of the luncheon—than any other creatures in the menagerie. I confess to a natural repugnance to monkeys, apes, and especially curran cutangs, which walk about, like gentlemen, with

(Continued on page 554.)



**MATERIAL MEASURE**—1-lar pints, 2-6 doz.; Pints, 35.00.





PYGMY ELEPHANTS, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

sticks in their hands. They recall Lord Monboddo's—a Scotch Lord of Session's—theory; on which he wrote a learned work, to prove that all men and all women were born with tails which were unjustly and cruelly snipped at the birth, contending that a tail would have been a very useful appendage, and that as every animal had a tail, and as man was an animal, that he must have had a tail also. The learned Lord quoted a great many instances from ancient authors, of tailed men and women, and was always very angry when any one disputed his theory.

I was amused, the other day, on seeing in one of the minor magazines, an account of the great anteater, in which the author gave a fair enough description of the animal, with his bristly hair, long snout, and spoon-like tongue, lapping up thousands of ants, and then entered into a most vehement philippic on the atrocious cruelty of sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of industrious ants to satisfy the voracity of an ugly beast. Now, the food of the anteater is simply soft-boiled eggs, mashed up in milk, which it laps with its three-inch-long tongue; so that the philanthropist eloquence on industrious ants was quite thrown away.

I have necessarily to omit many interesting animals—birds, and beasts; but it would be unpardonable not to mention the pelicans of the wilderness, with their vast pouches hanging to their bills. The best time for seeing them is when they are being fed. The keeper collects them together into the cage; then proceeds to fling into their pond a goodly quantity of lumps of fish, I think eod; he then releases the captives, who have been poking their pouches

through the bars and uttering guttural quacks. The moment the door is opened wings and legs are in active requisition, and such a rush and such a scene of fluttering, splashing, gobbling—one bird trying to take the fish from another, in which, however, it seldom succeeds. When a pelican has secured a fair proportion, he makes a grab at a final morsel, with which he waddles out of the pond, pursued by several others who have not been equally fortunate, but who are too unwieldy long to pursue the chase. I observe that the otter and the seal—the *phoca* of Montbarns, which knocks down the valiant Hector (who had calculated on conquering it with a stick) with a flap of his powerful tail, an overthrow for which the Antiquary rallies the Highlander all the evening—I repeat that I observe the two animals in question to be objects of considerable attention. The otter is only familiar to those who go to spear it—a cruel way of punishing him for eating the choicest part of the salmon. They might net it, and then knock it on the head. The seal is not a native of the English seas; and, therefore, few Englishmen are acquainted with them. The Northern Seas are their element, although in a no higher latitude than the Moray and Beaulieu Firths I have seen a sand-bank a mile long and half as broad, black with seals. Swimming one day in one of these localities, a seal popped up his round shining head and little ferret-like eyes not a yard from my face. I question whether the *phoca* or I was the more frightened—he turning round, and partially biting himself with a splash, and diving, while I swam to the shore, with more rapidity than ever I did in my life. The seal is a dreadful devourer of salmon, as they enter the mouths of rivers they cluster

about stake-nets, and eat the salmon alive, quite at their ease. The fishermen attract them to the surface by means of music, for which they have a great predilection, not to say taste. I have seen a whole shoal of black heads conveying a boat, from which resounded the harsh shrieks of the bagpipe, or the notes of a fiddle playing execrably some unknown and unintelligible scrapings. But a brass instrument is that which has most effect in raising them, and the fishermen, by its use, shoot them and spear them by scores.

The Aquavivarium is a new and very interesting addition to the Gardens, containing, as it does, a beautiful collection of our native fishes, fresh water and salt, with shell-fishes, and the zoophyte tribe, which stretch out their long fibres, and then contract them; adhering shell-fish abound, and their ova often sparkle on the green weeds. Along with the more rare fish, the familiar sole and whiting are seen; and there is a small gold-fish-like creature, but longer, and with a very long snout—the name of which I do not know, but which seems something like a diminutive salt-water pike. Here are two large crocodiles, which lie on gravel and water in the west tank, in a torpid state, and a smaller one, equally motionless in the East. There, however, are turtles which swim about on the surface or under water, or scramble on stones provided for them, and sleep.

I must pass over the new Aviary, with its beautifully-plumaged birds and its ducks, a species of which look as if it were composed of all the most brilliantly-coloured precious stones—only devoting a few words to that strange creature, the flamingo, which has legs fully a yard in length, and hardly thicker than the stem of a tobacco-pipe. But the strangest peculiarity is that it has knees, while the peculiar formation of the joint makes it kneel backwards—a peculiarity shared in, I should think, by no other bird of the same species—certainly not by the stork—the other bird which I will briefly notice—merely, I suspect, from the sympathy I feel for the "stork upon the house-top," and particularly for Philip Van Artevelde's domestic stork, from whose chattering by night the old housekeeper prognosticates evil to the family. Here are Taylor's nervous lines—

Our stork he chattered on the roof all night;  
And Roger is the wisest stork in Ghent.

A. B. R.

## LION CUBS AND DOG,

IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

AMONG the numerous novelties which delighted the twenty thousand visitors at the Zoological Gardens on Whit-Monday, none appeared to interest them more than the Lion Cubs, which we have chosen for our illustration. Both these animals were born in the menagerie towards the end of 1853, but have been judiciously reserved for exhibition until the present time, when they have acquired sufficient age and strength to endure the situation in which they are placed. The lioness, we understand, was brought up entirely by hand, with the bull-terrier puppy as her foster brother. The lion was suckled by his mother, a lioness of the Nubian race, presented to the Society by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, in 1850. The female cub is the offspring of a splendid lioness, from Mozambique, presented to the Society by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith.

The admirable health and full development of these valuable animals reflects great credit on the Society's establishment; and we may now hope that infant Lions will in future form a constant feature in the menagerie.

The extraordinary degree of popularity which this interesting collection has attained has been well indicated by the result of the admissions on the two great holidays of this year. We understand that on Easter Monday and Whit-Monday alone, the number of persons who visited the Gardens amounted to no less than 38,500. The last acquisition to the menagerie is a pair of the Rimau-dahan, an exceedingly beautiful and very distinct species of leopard, from Assam.

## SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

MR. TYLER, the proprietor and manager of this very pleasant place of resort, deserves great credit for the constant addition he is making to his menagerie and aviaries. He now possesses a large and well-selected collection, embracing, in all, the principal attractions of the Zoological collection, in the Regent's-park, although he does not yet possess some of the rarer specimens, and the most difficult to procure, which at present inhabit the Gardens in question. He has lately added, at considerable expense, two calf elephants, which in height reach up to the breast of a man of ordinary stature. They are the youngest elephants ever imported into England. They are natives of Bengal, and were brought over in the *Howard East Indiaman*. They are well worth a visit, not, of course, on their account merely, but on that of the whole collection.



LION CUBS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.





"MINCEMEAT," THE WINNER OF THE OAKS, 1854.

## THE WINNERS OF THE DERBY AND THE OAKS.

In our last Number we gave a portrait of "Andover," the winner in the race for the Derby Stakes, on the 31st ult.; and to-day we give the likeness of "Mince meat," the winner of the Oaks Stakes, on the 2nd inst. The former was bred by W. Etwall, Esq., and is by Bay Middleton and Defence. Andover is a bay horse, standing about 15½ hands high, with a handsome head, good neck, splendid shoulders, and great depth of girth; he has strong powerful quarters, well let down; short, from hock and knee, to the ground; good bone; is lengthy and low; a remarkably racing-looking nag; the off hind fetlock joints white. Andover ran third for the Ham Stakes at Goodwood last year; at the same meeting he won the Molecomb Stakes. At Brighton Club Meeting he walked over for a Sweepstakes, and also won a Plate of 100 Sovs. For the present year, Andover is in the Three Year-Old Triennial Stakes and Stewards' Plate at Stockbridge; in a 250 Sweep-

stakes at Goodwood; in the Champagne Stakes at Brighton; in the County Plate at York; and the Don Stakes at Doncaster.

"Mince meat" was bred by Mr. J. Cookson; and is by Sweetmeat and Hybla. The winner of the Oaks is a small and by no means a good-looking filly. During 1853 she ran second for the Molecomb Stakes, at Goodwood; at Newmarket, First October Meeting, ran a dead heat for second place in the Rutland Stakes; and in the Second October Meeting she won the Bedford Stakes. Mince meat has two engagements for 1854—in the Stewards' Plate, at Stockbridge; and in the Great N. and S. of England Biennial Stakes, at York August Meeting.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AT CHELTENHAM.

The public spirit of this "Queen of Watering-places" has just succeeded in raising an Exhibition structure which is worthy of rank with

the emanations of the great gathering in Hyde-park, in 1851. Soon after this eventful display was projected, an effort was made in Cheltenham to restore the attractions of the summer season, upon which, for two or three years previously, little attention had been bestowed; and it was decided to get up, in 1850, a monster flower-show, offering prizes of such a value as would induce the leading horticulturists of the kingdom to exhibit. So satisfactory was the result, that it was thought advisable to remodel the local Floral Society, and it was arranged that, instead of five or six petty exhibitions in the course of a season, three of a superior character should be held, the amount of prizes offered to be fully set forth in the schedule, and each show to be enlivened by the performances of the most efficient musical corps to be engaged in the kingdom. The alteration was found to work most successfully—the prizes ranged from 210 downwards—and the result of the determination to improve the character of the society was that shows, unsurpassed only by those of Chis-



OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, IN THE ROYAL OLD WELLS GARDENS, CHELTENHAM.



wick and Regent's-park, were of frequent occurrence. But this was not all. Last year, an International Exhibition was held at Pittville Spa. The prizes offered amounted to nearly £350, and among the exhibitors were some of the leading growers of the Continent.

The scheme for the present noble undertaking was, however, first proposed only in the month of September last, by Dr. Courtland Shaw, of Cheltenham, who first sketched out the plan of the monster Flower Show of 1852; he it was who proposed the All Nation's Flower Show of last year.

The original proposal of Dr. Shaw was that there should be an exhibition of flowers, of works of art having some connection with horticulture, and of articles the design of which might be taken from the science. The floral portion of the display—from the fact that rare plants ought not to be a longer time out of their conservatories—was to be confined to two days; the other portion, it was proposed, should remain open for a much longer period; and therefore it was suggested that a Crystal Building to contain these articles should be erected. The project was received somewhat coldly at first; but this did not deter some two hundred inhabitants of Cheltenham from coming forward and undertaking to provide a sort of floating capital. A good working executive committee was then formed, and these gentlemen prosecuted their labours most vigorously; and the result of the combined exertions of less than eight months, may now be seen in the grounds of the Royal Old Wells.

The committee found it advisable to form a fourth section for the fine arts; and subsequently, in consequence of so many applications being made for the admission of articles of utility and interest, not coming within the scope of the Exhibition, a fifth department, under the title of the Museum section, was created.

The committee decided upon the grounds of the Royal Wells as the site of the Exhibition, and, having agreed upon the erection of a Crystal Building, advertised for plans and tenders, and accepted those of Mr. George Parsonage, of Cheltenham, who has executed his contract in the most creditable and satisfactory manner. The building is 400 feet in length, and 40 feet in width, with a transept 90 feet by 40 feet, and having a ridge-and-furrow roof, with handsome dome. The principal entrance is in the broad walk, opposite the Pump-room, and the doors are filled with stained and ornamental glass; the national emblems of the rose, shamrock, thistle, and leek, together with the Royal arms, being introduced with pretty effect. The roof is supported by iron columns, which, being hollow, answer the purpose of water conductors; they are painted blue and white. The lower portion of the exterior of the building is painted oak and granite. In the centre of the transept is an elegant fountain; and the principal entrance is guarded by a pair of sculptured griffins.

We have only space to add that those sections which more immediately relate to Horticulture, "the arts and sciences connected therewith, and designs taken therefrom," occupy about three-fourths of the Crystal building.

The Fine Arts Section occupies the upper portion of the building, and includes nearly 300 separate productions. Of these, about 160 are oil paintings, 60 are water-colours, the rest being miniatures and photographs.

The Museum Section occupies the Royal Well Music-hall, and is filled by a remarkable collection of curiosities.

The Great Flower Shows in connection with the Exhibition, take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st inst. The shows will be open to all nations, and the prizes offered amount to upwards of £300. On these days, the price of admission to the whole of the Exhibition will be 5s.

The building was opened with great ceremony on Thursday week, June 1. The weather was fine, the bells of St. Mary's Church rang merry peals, and flags and streamers floated gaily from many public buildings in the town.

A public breakfast took place beneath a spacious tent, which covered the broad walk facing the Royal Wells Music-hall. About five hundred sat down. The pillars which supported the marquee were tastefully decorated with flowers. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Nash Skillicorne, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Grace having been said by the Rev. J. Browne, the assembly partook of the cold collation set before them, and which was served up in the best style, by Mr. Cooper, of Queen's-croos. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and, during the repast, played some appropriate airs. At the close of the breakfast a variety of toasts were drunk.

The Chairman, Committee, and other gentlemen then proceeded in the following order to open the Crystal Building:—

The Coldstream Band.  
Mr. T. Vole, Hon. Sec. Mr. G. Parsonage, builder.  
Rev. A. Boyd. W. N. Skillicorne, Esq. Rev. J. Browne.  
W. M. Tait, Esq. Dr. Shaw. Rev. Dr. Brown.  
Members of the Executive, Fine Arts, Museum, and General Committees.

The route the procession took was down the principal walk, across the Archery-ground, and through a tent in which pottery, implements, &c., were displayed, entering the Exhibition building at the lower door, to the tune of "Annie Laurie," and proceeding straight to the transept. Arrived here, the Chairman and his two reverend supporters took their station on a small stage, placed in front of the fountain, the members of the committee, and others who had followed, ranging themselves around. Then came a flourish of trumpets, and the Hon. Secretary declared the opening of the Exhibition in the following terms:—

God save the Queen. Cheltenham Great Exhibition, 1854. We hereby, on this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventeenth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, do declare the said Exhibition opened.

The trumpets again sounded, the doors of the transept were thrown open, and the public were admitted.

The assembly was then addressed by the Rev. A. Boyd, upon the great object of the Exhibition. At the close of the address, an orchestra of some hundred voices, selected from the various church choirs of the town, and including also several clever amateurs, accompanied by the Cheltenham Summer Band, struck up the National Anthem—these musical arrangements being ably conducted by Mr. S. H. Cox. The National Anthem concluded, the choir proceeded to sing the Hallelujah Chorus, "the Heavens are Telling," "Sing unto God," and "Awake the Harp," closing with "Rule Britannia," while the Chairman, and the gentlemen who accompanied him, proceeded to the upper portion of the building, and opened the Fine Arts' Section. Passing through this department, they left the building at the top entrance, and proceeded along the walk which bounds the great lawn, to the Royal Wells Music-hall, to open the Museum of Curiosities and Works of Art there arranged. Here five fountains were in full play on the lawn. Arrived at the Music-hall, the doors were thrown open, in answer to a flourish of trumpets, and the entrées of the Chairman and his supporters was greeted by an appropriate performance on the organ, by Miss Evans. This closed the formal business, and the company, to which there had been a large accession by the arrivals after breakfast, proceeded to view the wonders which had been arranged for their inspection, to ramble in the grounds, and to amuse themselves in any other way they pleased until nearly seven o'clock, at which hour the gates closed—the whole day, to all present, having proved one of unalloyed enjoyment.

The Exhibition is open daily, and in consequence of the Whitun-holidays, the committee kindly determined that the admission on Tuesday, as well as on Monday, should be only one shilling. The admission on other days is half-a-crown.

**MALAPROPOS CORRESPONDENCE.**—In a law case before a Dublin Court last week, in which the Marquis of Sligo and Sir James Donabrain were litigants, counsel read the following letter, written by Sir James to his solicitor, Mr. Jeffers:—"June 30, 1853. Dear Jeffers, I inclose a list which I have this day received from the noble Marquis. Did you ever see such a shallow pated fool. We must squeeze him. Warn Sutton not to sell one pennyworth of his royalties without our consent. We can use flying seals as well as his Lordship.—Yours, &c., J. Donabrain." This letter was sent by mistake to the Marquis, who replied as follows:—"Dear Sir James, I this day received a letter from you, but found it to be incomprehensible, until I discovered that it was addressed 'Dear Jeffers.' You should take care not to write so of me, nor direct to me; for though these things happen on the stage, they are not a little rare in reality. However, I dare say you will not mind the mistake much, though it may make you feel a little awkward when you next write to me. It is truly difficult to explain to a man that you have a polite or courteous meaning towards him in calling him a 'shallow-pated fool,' or that you are possessed of the most 'open' intentions when you express a wish 'to squeeze him.' I read your letter; that is a fact; and as it was directed to me, it is your fault, not mine.—Yours, &c., SLIGO."

The present military stock is about to be abolished, and a new pattern stock has been sent in for inspection. It is made of thin black Spanish leather lined with horse-hair, is very thin, and cool for wear.

## PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

RECENT experience has at length convinced the British nation of the culpable indifference shown by the authorities respecting the efficiency of the English soldier. During a long period of years we have witnessed the exertions of our Continental neighbours in improving the interior economy of their armies. They have discarded what was cumbersome and superfluous in the appointments, and directed attention to the better arming and clothing their troops. We have seen their matériel placed on a superior footing, while long-cherished systems have been discarded to make room for better-organised arrangements. On the part of the French neither pains nor money has been wanting towards effecting improvement in every branch. Annual encampments and reviews on an extensive scale were put in practice for the purpose of testing the efficacy of numerous changes which had been introduced, as well as to accustom the men to disregard annoyances inseparable from a soldier's position when in the field. The bearskin cap and harrasing accoutrements worn by Napoleon's Imperial Guard have passed away, and every alteration decided on and put in practice has proved beneficial, and consequently disseminated satisfaction throughout the entire army. Instead of being oppressed with the heavy belts and ponderous knapsacks, as of yore, the Frenchman of the present day marches with ease and comfort to himself, and can compass an extraordinary number of miles with comparatively little fatigue. Loosely but yet well clothed, furnished with arms manufactured on the most recently approved principles, and a pack so poised and lightened as not to impede his movements, he offers a striking contrast to the appearance of the British soldier when paraded in heavy marching order. The equipments of the three battalions of Foot Guards now in Turkey do not vary in burdensomeness from those they carried in 1815. The cut of the coat has indisputably undergone varieties of alteration since that period; but its characteristic objections are preserved. The felt cap, higher in front than behind, which was worn at Waterloo, has been superseded by the bearskin, which, in windy or wet weather, becomes a most inconvenient and defenceless head-dress. The broad straps of buffalo leather crossing each shoulder, the heavy pouch, and unwieldy knapsack—the fastenings of the latter binding the arms and compressing the chest, together with the stock impeding respiration, up to this date flourish in all their pristine absurdity.

A few nights since the Secretary-at-War informed the House of Commons that a newly-invented covering for the soldier's neck was under consideration. The right honourable gentleman was understood to say that a pattern, on improved principles, had been forwarded to Turkey, for the sanction of the General commanding the expeditionary force. Such being the case, a considerable period must elapse before the highly necessary change can be effected, and the present campaign will have terminated prior to the issue of the much-desired boon. Surely Lord Hardinge has sufficient experience what a soldier suffers in a hot climate, under the present regulations, without deeming it necessary to protract the amendment, by entering on a correspondence with an officer at Scutari or Varina! There are hundreds of practical men now in England, whose suggestions could readily obviate the evil, and the new articles should be fabricated forthwith, and at the least possible delay dispatched to their destination.

The Royal warrant regulating the future positions of Colonels of regiments, in regard to clothing, and the emoluments they are to receive, was issued on the 6th inst. Much praise is due to Mr. Sidney Herbert for his exertions. Through his instrumentality the soldier may now hope to receive his clothing equal in quality to the amount of money voted by Parliament for that especial purpose; added to which it will relieve the Colonels from a false position, in which they have hitherto been placed, by being given regiments with a tacit understanding that they were to draw their salaries from the off-reckonings. In future, the Colonels of the three regiments of Foot Guards will each receive a fixed sum of £1000 annually. The Commander of the King's Dragoon Guards—that corps having eight troops—will draw £300. Other regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, £450. The 1st Royal Regiment, having two battalions, £1200; and all other battalions £600 separately. If, therefore, the sums charged against the public for clothing the Army is allowed to retain its present amount, there is no reason why British troops should not be clothed and equipped equal, or perhaps superior, to those of any other nation. But as yet no alteration in the costume has been authorised beyond white linen covers for the helmets and shacos, as preservatives against the heat of the sun.

The decided opposition manifested by the Duke of Wellington against improving the dress of the Army is proverbial, and the frivolous excuse advanced for continuing in error, is said to rest on the supposition that, by pertinaciously adhering to so palpable a mischief, a "graceful compliment" is paid to the memory of a great man. How long this lamentable want of judgment may be tolerated it is difficult to define, but while the authorities remain imbued with such faulty hallucinations, so long must the troops suffer from unpardonable prejudice. The Indian Suttee immolates herself on her husband's funeral pile to purify the deceased from all offences, but in England the whole of the Army is put to torture in courtesy to the remembered opinion of a departed warrior.

Impressions made on the mind in early days are frequently difficult to eradicate in after life, and to that must be attributed the reason advanced by the late Commander-in-Chief for discountenancing innovations. His argument naturally sprang from recollection of the Peninsular glories. It was urged that splendid successes having been achieved during the late war, by troops armed with the now obsolete musket, and hampered with oppressive loads, why should not victory attend our colours, if unfurled under similar circumstances? It appears to have been overlooked that, forty years since, our opponents laboured under equal disadvantages with ourselves, but subsequently they have skillfully advanced towards perfection, while we remained stationary. The slow progress of the first heavy coach running from London to Edinburgh might with equal reason be advocated in the present day, when compared with the rapidity of railway travelling.

It was hoped the Encampment at Chobham might have suggested some definitive mode of rescuing the soldier from the inconveniences he now experiences on a long march; but, beyond occasionally parading one man from some half-dozen regiments, each arrayed in a new description of dress, nothing whatever was accomplished. The troops embarked for Turkey fettered with the same impediments which clogged their movements during the mimic engagements. Regiments of the line have been permitted to discard the bayonet belt, but the household infantry still carry that additional weight. A man's kit could be considerably diminished in bulk without, in the slightest degree, encroaching on his fitness for all duties. By substituting black belts for white, as in the case of the rifle, the necessity for carrying sponge and pipe-cloth would be obviated. Two good shirts, and a couple of pair of stout socks, would be ample, without the present addition. By issuing well-tanned half-boots, the soldier would march with ease to his feet, and the blacking and shoe-brushes would be unnecessary. The button-brush and stick, razor, shaving-brush, and one towel, are equally unnecessary. The stock and clasp should long since have been cast aside, and replaced by a small black cotton neckerchief. The forage cap might be fashioned so as to protect the ears and nape of the neck when in bivouac; and a leather helmet should be substituted for the unsightly invent on generally known as "the Albert hat." The Dockyard Brigade at Woolwich already possess the improved head-dress, while the regulars, actually in the field, are necessitated to continue the hideous and unprotecting shako. The officers in her Majesty's yard have likewise assumed the comfortable

frock, and entirely discarded the coatee—a privilege denied to the line. The militia have adopted the more sensible costume, and wear it at all undress parades.

One of two reasons has hitherto influenced adherence to inconsistency with reason by enforcing regulations contradictory to obvious truth. Either the authorities were blinded by unconquerable aversion to any deviation from what was considered perfect in their bygone youth; or else the pecuniary advantage reaped by following in the beaten track preponderated when weighed against consideration for the welfare of the service. So many departments claim the right of meddling with the administration of the Army, that surprise cannot be felt at the numerous blunders recently perpetrated. But it rests with the General Commanding in Chief, to remodel the dress and appointments, so as to place the English soldier, at least, on a par with the gallant and well-equipped allies with whom he is acting. Should these important points remain unheeded, we shall experience loss in more ways than one. On a long march the men must unavoidably struggle from sheer fatigue, and become incapacitated for work. These vacancies must be filled up by constant drafts from England at an enormous expense, which a little sound judgment, promptly exercised, might avert. But, if blind infatuation continues in the ascendant, at any rate let something be conceded in favour of the men who are risking health and life in support of their country's honour. The abominable stock is at length to be cast aside, even though no further change be sanctioned. That alone will prove an acceptable boon, and the British soldier will be found to fight equally well if permitted to breathe, as when half choked by a collar which is neither ornamental nor useful.

The Ordnance and the Admiralty offer striking proofs of what could be accomplished towards improving their different services, and it must ever form a source of regret, that the Horse Guards did not sooner follow the excellent examples set before them.

## REFORM IN ARMY CLOTHING.

The following announcement on the subject has been issued from the War Office:—

(Circular, No. 1162.)

War Office, June 6, 1854.

I have the honour to inclose you a Royal warrant, relating the future position of Colonels of regiments in regard to the clothing of their regiments, and the emoluments which they are to receive; and extending to the rest of the Army the system in use in the Household Cavalry, by which the Colonels clothing these regiments receive a fixed annual payment in lieu of varying profits derived from the off-reckonings.

In adopting this mode of payment—which is in accordance with the principle which ought to regulate the issue of all public money, and will put an end to much misrepresentation to which the Colonels of regiments have been unjustly exposed—I am anxious that the change should be so effected as not to injure the interests of the officers who will be affected by it.

In cases, therefore, in which the Colonels of regiments, having but lately issued accoutrements to their regiments, have either had very reduced profits, or have been exposed to a loss for which they have not been compensated by higher profits in previous years, or for which they would have been reimbursed by a surplus in subsequent years, I shall be prepared, upon a statement of accounts of past years since the Colonel has had the regiment, being forwarded to me, to make compensation for such loss, assuming the rates of profit to be, on an average, those laid down in the enclosed warrant.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient humble servant,

SIDNEY HERBERT.

**VICTORIA R.**—Whereas it has been found expedient to alter and revise the warrant and regulations regarding the supply of clothing, accoutrements, and appointments to our Army, so that the Colonels of the respective regiments shall in future receive a fixed annual allowance in lieu of deriving any pecuniary emoluments, as heretofore, from the off-reckonings, we are, therefore, pleased to direct, that, in future, the following allowances shall be made to the Colonels of the respective corps, in lieu of off-reckonings, viz:—

Grenadier Guards	£1000 per annum	
Coldstream Guards	1000	
Scotch Fusilier Guards	1000	
1st Dragoon Guards	800	
Other Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, each	450	
1st Regiment of Foot	1200	To be reduced to £1000 in the event of a vacancy occurring.
60th ditto { 1st Battalion..	600	
{ 2nd ditto ..	600	
Rifle Bri- { 1st Battalion..	600	
{ 2nd ditto ..	600	
Other Regiments of Infantry of the Line and West India Regiments, each	600	If appointed before the 1st June, 1854; but if appointed subsequently, only £500 per annum.

The clothing, accoutrements, and appointments will in future be provided by the Colonel, the public only paying the cost price of such articles; the payment will be made under such regulations as the Secretary-at-War may hereafter determine.

The engagements already entered into by the Colonels of the respective corps will be taken over by the public in such manner as the Secretary-at-War may hereafter direct.

Given at our Court of St. James's, this 6th day of June, 1854, in the seventeenth year of our reign. By her Majesty's command,  
SIDNEY HERBERT.

**A GERMAN ON OUR SOLDIERS' DRESS.**—A German officer, who inspected many of our soldiers at Scutari, thus gives his opinion as to their accoutrements:—"The dress and weighting of the British infantry have many defects, in my opinion. These remarks are not new, for complaints have been made about this matter for many years, both by officers and men themselves. The more comfortable frockcoat has, in almost all armies, been substituted for the ugly tail-coat. The shako and leather stock have never been praised by any soldier. As regards the national dress of the Highlanders, I must declare myself incompetent to form an opinion of its practical advantages. They are the most picturesque troops in the world. These many figures, in their original costume, remind one so much of the great day of victory of the immortal Wellington, that it is impossible not to regard them with especial liking. The leather straps across the breast certainly interfere with free breathing; and the regiments in India, who now have bayonet and pouch-box attached to a belt round the waist, extol the advantages of that system. In my opinion the British infantry soldier is too heavily weighted. With his muske: and ammunition he has to carry a weight of 80 lbs.; whilst, under the same circumstance, the Austrian and Prussian infantry only carry 65 lbs. This will be felt on a march. In action the men would be overburdened; and all to whom I spoke at the Scutari Encampment expressed the hope that they should not have to go into action with their knapsacks on."

**FRENCHMEN IN ST. PETERSBURG.**—The police of St. Petersburg annoys the French residents there in every way, and leaves no other chance to them of good treatment than their embracing the Greek religion and becoming Russian subjects. The Director of the French Theatre urged the French actors to adopt this course, but most of them refused, and applied for leave to quit the country, which was granted.

**A ROYAL PILGRIMAGE.**—The Grand Princess Cesarevna, wife of the successor to the throne, the Grand Princess Alexandra Josefovna, and the Grand Princess Maria Nikolajevna of Russia, have gone on a pilgrimage to the celebrated convent of Troitse, near Moscow, founded in the fourteenth century. Peter the Great took sanctuary here during the insurrection of the Strelitzes. This convent, the largest in Russia, contains within its walls nine churches, an imperial palace, a seminary, and numerous dwellings for the pilgrims. In the Empress Catherine's time, the convent possessed more than 100,000 male serfs as its private property. The walls, which are flanked by eight lofty towers, are more than 4000 feet in length, from 25 to 40 feet in height, and 20 in thickness. The entire roof of the principal church, in which is the tomb of St. Sergius is gilt, and the building contains church vessels of plate, which Russian exaggeration estimates at the fabulous amount of 600,000,000 of silver roubles. Ascension Church is celebrated for its bells—the three heaviest weighing respectively 140,000 lb., 64,000 lb., and 54,000 lb. In the seminary there are 300 students, in the convent 1100 monks, whilst crowds of pilgrims are constantly coming and going.

**ARMY SURGEONS WANTED.**—So great is the want of medical officers for the military hospitals in France, in consequence of the numbers that have been sent with the army to the East, that the services of private practitioners are required to do duty in their place.

**ANOTHER MIRACLE** is reported from the neighbourhood of Rome. A statue of the Madonna, at Civita Vecchia, is said to have "moved her divine eyes" frequently during last month.



## THE WAR.—"THE FIRST SHOT."

(From a Correspondent.)

H.M.S. *Sidon*, Kustengeh, Black Sea.

I send you a sketch of the place at which (to the best of my knowledge) the first shot was exchanged between the Russians and English; and, although a trifling affair, it may be thought worthy of notice for that reason.

I must first tell you that the *Magellan*, French war-steamer, and ourselves, are on detached service from the fleet, and have been stationed to watch the coast from Kavarna Bay south to the Sulineh mouth of the Danube north. On the 11th April we were lying quietly at anchor off the town of Kustengeh, Bulgaria; two of our boats and one from the *Magellan* were on shore watering. About eleven a.m. the look-out

man reported a large body of Cossacks coming over the hill at the back of the town, and advancing rapidly towards it. A gun was fired as a signal to the boats to return to their ships, as they only had two or three muskets with them, and no other arms.

A number of the Cossacks, on their arrival in the town, dismounted and hurried down to the landing-place, where they got just as the boats had moved off. An exchange of shots took place, and one of the Cossacks was seen to fall; the remainder, not expecting any resistance, retreated behind the houses, where they kept up a fire upon the boats until they were out of range, happily without effect, which does not say much for their aim.

As soon as we saw from the ships that the boats had left the beach, the Frenchmen and ourselves fired shot and shell, which, in about a quarter of an hour, cleared them out of the town. One shell from our pivot-gun, at the almost incredible distance of 3500 yards, burst right over the retreating body; and from the mast-head they were seen to

stagger about in all directions. We were also muzzling and aiming our boats to send on shore to attack them; but, owing to the short space of time which elapsed from their entry into the town to their exit, they were of no service.

The town of Kustengeh contained about 1000 inhabitants, principally Turkish, who deserted it on the 28th of March, fearing the approach of the Russian army, who were then within sixteen hours' march of the place. There were only remaining about a dozen Greeks; and some of whom we saw from the ships run towards the Cossacks, and give them information that our boats were on the beach, which they could not otherwise have known; and such treachery towards us goes far to prove the desire of the Bulgarians to place themselves under the Russian rule. There were large quantities of grain left in the stores, which, no doubt, will be a great attraction to the Cossacks.

It should be explained that in the sketch the ships are shown nearer to the town than they actually were.



THE "MAGELLAN" AND THE "SIDON" ATTACKING KUSTENGHEH, ON THE BLACK SEA.

## THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

(From the Times.)

SILISTRIA, May 11.

Finding nothing likely to take place in Schumla beyond the ordinary routine of camp duties, the usual gossip of the place, and speculations as to what would occur—all of which had long since lost their claim to novelty—I resolved, in company with another English officer, to pay a visit to the Turkish outposts in the Dobrudja. We accordingly started on the 4th inst., and rode to Koshudja, a distance of forty-eight miles. After passing the plains of Schumla, which extend for a distance of fifteen miles in the direction of Yeni-Bazar, the country presents a more wooded appearance—being still, however, a succession of large plains, or rather slightly undulating ground, with one or two villages at long intervals. Koshudja is a village of no particular importance, containing about 1500 souls, and is situated at the base of a small range of hills. The next day brought us to Hacı Oğlu Basar-chik (thirty miles), after passing through a finely-wooded though badly-watered country, very thinly inhabited, and for the most part devoid of cultivation. On our way we met several long trains of bullock waggons, containing unhappy Bulgars transporting their *larses* and *penates* from their now unsafe homes to Schumla for protection. On arriving at Basar-chik, we were conducted to the quarters of Mehmed Pacha, a Chief of Bashi-bozouks, who commands in this district, and for whom we had a letter of introduction from Omer Pacha. He seemed a shrewd, intelligent little gentleman, and showed us much civility during our stay. Basar-chik is the last regular advanced post of the Turkish army in the Dobrudja; from which reconnoitring parties are pushed forward and temporarily stationed in some of the deserted villages, whence they make constant incursions on the Russian outposts in the vicinity of Kara-su, Rasova, Beilik, &c. It is occupied at present by about 500 or 600 regular cavalry, and about 3000 Bashi-bozouks, 1200 of whom are quartered in the town, and the remainder in tents on the south side. The town is situated on the extremity of a gentle slope, surrounded on three sides by ground of a similar description. It presents a most desolate appearance, half of it having been destroyed by fire about a month ago; the remainder is deserted by its inhabitants; and Bashi-bozouks, with their horses, are now quartered within its ruined houses; these, with starved hungry dogs and cats, are the only living occupants of a fine town that must once have contained 6000 or 8000 inhabitants. It gives one the idea of a town lying under some grievous curse, "the abode of every foul and unclean thing, the dwelling of beasts of prey"—a term most applicable to some of its uncouth occupants, who stable their horses within its walls. They present a most cut-throat appearance as they lounge and loiter about the streets, scowling at the passers by, seemingly engaged in speculation on their chances of plunder. After halting here a day we left, accompanied by a small escort of our friends the Bashi-bozouks, provided by Mehmed Pacha, with the intention of falling in with, if possible, a reconnoitring party, which he told us we might perhaps find starting from Bairamderé. About a mile's distance we passed one of those strange tumuli which form so peculiar a feature in the scenery of this country, and have afforded material for the speculations of more than one learned *savant*—a fact which deters me from troubling you with any theory of my own as to their origin. At present they are made available for the posting of videttes of regular cavalry thrown out from Basar-chik; and, being about 600 to 800 yards apart, and twenty to thirty feet above the plains, are well adapted for the use they are now put to. We traversed in our route splendid plains but barren and laid waste, bearing all the marks war brings in its train that the most eloquent member of the Peace Society could deare to witness: ruined, burnt, and deserted villages, neglected fields, the total absence of population, wells, which in this country are most valuable property, choked up with the barley which had been sown for the ensuing year, gave to the whole scene a most dreary and melancholy aspect. This, we were told, is the state of the whole of the Dobrudja, and by what we saw of the country it appeared to have already been the theatre of a long campaign. The burning of the villages was not, however, the work of an enemy, but of Musapha Pacha in his retreat from the Dobrudja, and also of those practical jokers, the Bashi-bozouks. As evening was closing in we met several straggling parties of these gentry proceeding south, who informed us that the troops, after a skirmish with the enemy, were retiring, and had already marched through Bairamderé. On reaching this place we hailed two of these cavaliers, who corroborated the previous statements, and declared that there was nothing behind them but *giacour pavezinds* (meaning the Russians). While speaking to them we heard shouting and yelling to our right, and observed a few solitary horsemen coming down the hill from the opposite side of the town. These, we were told, were the Russian Cossacks, and while we were reconnoitring them through our telescopes, a large body of horsemen emerged from the plain from which we had heard the yelling. They appeared to be a corps of Arab irregular cavalry, returning from one of their numerous incursions in the direction of Kara-su. A wild-looking set they were, with their swarthy handsome faces, and dark piercing eyes glaring from beneath their gummy head-dresses, which, with their striped blankets hanging loose from their shoulders, gave a lively and picturesque appearance to their straggling line. We turned our horses' heads, and joined this corps, one of the officers of which told us that they had had a brush with the Russians, in which they had killed four of the enemy, and took one prisoner. He also stated that they had been twenty-four hours in the saddle, and in spite of this, instead of sparing their horses and freshening their already exhausted powers, every now and then some few of them set off at full speed, brandishing their arms and legs, and yelling like maniacs. During the short time we were with them, we had an opportunity of witnessing the effects of this on their cattle, by seeing two of their gallant little horses drop dead from sheer exhaustion. Night was now fast approaching, and the whole regiment set off at a smart canter, leaving us, who were more careful of our beasts—seeing they were our own property (a circumstance which makes a mighty difference in such cases)—to get

on as best we could. As we followed we saw their camp-fires burning at a considerable distance; but being occasionally obscured by the unevenness of the intervening ground, we began to think that we were mistaken, and that the lights we saw were Will-o'-the-wisps. Having come to this conclusion, we agreed on turning our horses after us for five minutes longer, and bivouacking for the night by the roadside, although a drizzling rain was falling. About the end of this time a messenger from the Commanding Officer met us, and told us that the Colonel, having heard of two travellers being in the rear, had sent his compliments, and asked us to come up to his hut. Never was message more welcome to belated wanderers in search of adventure; and our guide conducting us by a short cut into the middle of the camp, we had an opportunity of seeing groups of these wild sons of the desert in all sorts of picturesque attitudes, gazing with a half indolent, half curious stare on the Giaour intruders. On reaching the Colonel's hut we met with a most cordial reception, and we, not without reason, thought him the best friend one could meet with in a long day's march, for we certainly met with most genuine hospitality during our sojourn at his station. While treating us to the usual pipes and coffee, he took care to provide for our more substantial comfort by giving directions that one of the deserted houses in the village close by should be cleaned out and prepared for our reception, and an ample share of his own rations sent there. After bidding our kind host good night we repaired to our domicile, which far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We found a clean floor (albeit of mud) and a cheerful fire blazing on the hearth, by the light of which we discussed our frugal meal with an appetite and feelings which only those who have had a long fast and march (fifty-four miles) can experience. Next morning we paid him a visit, and found him seated with his domestic chaplain (a dancing Dervish!) at breakfast. On our telling him we wished to get on to Silistria without returning to Basar-chik, he consulted his gholy adviser, who declared, with his mouth full of piñat, that such a thing was impracticable. So, after taking leave of this good Samaritan, whose name, Mahommed Bey, will be long remembered by us, we went our way back to Basar-chik. Next morning we started for Silistria, halting for the night at Koot-panari, where a "fine old Turkish gentleman, one of the olden time," entertained us most hospitably. His dinner, in the true Turkish fashion, was served up one dish at a time—first, soup, to which each helped himself by spoonfuls; then, roast duck; next, roast lamb; then, a huge flat cake; then, kabobs; then, a sweet dish; after which we thought our labours were at an end; but, to our horror, a huge piñat was placed before us. The old gentleman's simple, unadorned, yet courteous and well-bred manner, together with the style of his who establishment, spoke of the Turk of the old school, and reminded one very much of the accounts of our own feudal times.

Yesterday we reached this place without having encountered any Cossacks, who, we were informed, made occasional marauding excursions from Beilik. On our arrival we found everything in readiness for the Russian attack, which must come off in a very few days, as the whole of the works constructed on the islands opposite will be destroyed by the rising of the Danube. Four more battalions of infantry will be thrown in in the course of a few days, and Omer Pacha declares that with this and the forces now here Silistria must stand or fall. It may be considered a presumption on the part of your correspondent to criticise the plans of a General who has received so much praise from abler hands, but it does seem to be a great error to leave a place of such importance unsupported, our loss of which would be of such incalculable advantage to the enemy. The strength of the Russians is supposed to be about 16,000 of all arms; that of the Turks, including the four expected battalions, about 15,000. The former are carrying on their operations against the fortress with wonderful energy and activity, and have nearly completed a zig-zag approach on the island of Schiblak, whence they will most likely attempt their crossing. The Turks are not idle, and have, under the direction of a Prussian artillery-officer, named Grach—a man of considerable ability, and to whom the Turks are indebted for many of their improvements—strengthened and added to the defences of the place.

The cannonade has just commenced. Balls and shells in all directions.

I had just time, at the conclusion of my last letter, of the 11th inst., to inform you of the commencement of the Russian cannonade against this place, which commenced about four p.m., and was immediately answered by the Turkish batteries. It was kept up sharply on both sides till after seven, when the enemy began to slacken their fire, and by eight o'clock it had ceased entirely, the Turks having the last shot. At the commencement of the firing numbers of the enemy's shells fell and burst among the streets and houses of the town, and the whole place was soon a scene of painful excitement—scared women and children rushing wildly about seeking for shelter; the terrified inhabitants collecting their goods, and hurrying to the subterranean rooms which they had constructed in anticipation of this event; and by the time my friend and I were mounted, and on our way down to the battery on the Schengal bastion, we found the whole of the streets silent and deserted. On reaching the battery we found Musapha Pacha, the Commandant of the garrison; Hussein Pacha, of Turtukai celebrity; and Colonel Grach, the Prussian Instructor of Artillery; and, while there, we were particularly struck with the admirable manner in which the Turkish artillerymen worked their guns; their mortar practice was excellent, most of the shells bursting in vermin immediately over the Russian batteries. The practice of the enemy was very slovenly, and, on the whole, indifferent; as our list of casualties only shows one chasseur and a horse killed, a peasant and a chud in the town wounded, and a trading shallop on the bank of the river destroyed. As an instance of the carelessness of the Russian artillery, we found an 8-inch shell fired by them with the fuse uncapped; and I was told this was by no means a rare occurrence. Considerable damage, however, has been done to the buildings of the town; and, as far as shattered roofs and broken walls testify, the luckless inhabitants, who are the principal sufferers on these occasions, have but small cause to thank their would-be protectors.

Towards five in the evening an opposition cannonade was got up over-

head in the shape of a thunderstorm, and a perfect rainbow which followed appeared as if in mockery of the belligerents below, who were hammering heartily at each other. On the morning of the 12th, we observed a battery of four guns had been thrown up during the night on the adjacent island of Sahane, which had not been previously occupied by them. During the whole of this forenoon (the 12th) the enemy seems to be engaged in transporting ammunition and stores from the mainland to the island of Hopper, as their boats and shallops made frequent passages from one side to the other, and towards evening large bodies of infantry were seen moving down to the water's edge, for the purpose, as we concluded, of being thrown into that island, and no attempt has been made to cross as yet, and it seems to me that the enemy are much more likely to take advantage of the position they have now obtained in the Dobrudja to throw across a force and march against this place by Rasova and Beilik. Had Mustapha Pacha, when he retired in disorder through the Dobrudja, retained the line of the Kara-su, the siege of Silistria would have been a much more difficult affair than it is now, as the passage from the island must always be a considerable obstacle to an assailant. Had the line of the Kara-su been retained, which I believe was quite possible, the siege would have been a very different affair, as the great obstacle, viz., the passage of the Danube, is now overcome.

The Turks have not been idle, and Musapha Pacha is indefatigable in his exertions. My companion, Captain J. A. Butler, Ceylon Rifles, and myself, have tendered our services during the siege. As we are in for it, you may expect a most full account of it as soon as Omer Pacha or the Allied Generals may deem it fit to raise the siege. News has just come in that a large body of Russians is within twelve miles of the place, and they have succeeded in driving in our cavalry outpost at Yenikoi, with a loss on our side of forty killed and wounded. To-morrow we may expect to see them here.

**THE TURKISH COMMANDER OF SILISTRIA.**—Silistria is decidedly the best fortified, best appointed, best victualled, and now best garrisoned stronghold in Bulgaria. It has for its commander Musapha Khoosool Pacha, president of the Artillery Council of the Ottoman empire—an officer of the highest intelligence. He has received an excellent education (for a Turkish Pacha), and has been well instructed in all the details of European armament, drill, and system of artillery. He was sent, some years back, to fortify Silistria, which then could only boast of the enceinte which the Russians had breached and taken in the last war. With him were a few European engineers and artillery officers, the chief of whom was Malmothoff, the principal designer of the exterior fortifications. The Pacha's judgment on this occasion was acknowledged to have shown itself to be of no mean order; and among other ways in which he proved it was one invaluable in his position as military governor, namely, in implicitly following the plans of the designer to the minutest particulars, for it was under him, that the most of the repairs and new forts were afterwards constructed. He originally was to have been the Governor of Varna; but Omer Pacha, thinking that Silistria was a more important point, changed his destination. Among other persons composing the garrison, is an officer of artillery, who served for many years in Prussia in that arm. His name is not mentioned here, as it might be inconvenient for him hereafter, possibly, to him is due the efficiency of the Ottoman artillery regiments, of which he is the instructor. He has been garrisoned at Silistria for a considerable period. He knows exactly in which direction every gun in the fortress and outworks ranges, for it was he that installed them in their embrasures and barbettes. Not a shot or shell under his orders is mislaid. He knows to an ounce the quantity of powder in hand, and how it is distributed. He has received the high practical and theoretical education of a Russian artilleryman; and is one whose *sang froid* and *savoir faire* will enable him to bring his knowledge to bear in every circumstance. He is, moreover, much liked by the Turks, who consult him on all engineering and artillery matters. He is invariably addressed by them as "usta," or "master" of an art.

**A NEW WAR PROJECTILE.**—An ex-officer of the armies of France and Italy has just arrived in Paris, to make known a war projectile, which he calls the *Grenades Gygis*; and which, according to him, produces terrible effects. This projectile, he says, can arrive in the midst of masses in a form which does not betray its nature, and, in an instant, can ravage numerous armies and sink entire fleets. A single explosion it is stated, would produce these frightful results.

During the last week Captain E. Ford, of the Royal Engineers, has been inspecting the forts and defences in the north, in order to draw up a report regarding them, preparatory to their being placed in a proper state of defence.

**LAUNCH OF A STEAMER AT GREENOCK.**—On Wednesday week was launched the *Heligoland*, the property of Messrs. John Cesar Goldie and Sohn, represented in this country by Messrs. Robinson and Marjoribanks, of Glasgow and Leith. The length of the *Heligoland*, keel and fore rake, is 183 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; and height of poop, 2 feet. She is to be propelled by a pair of oscillating engines of the collective power of 200 horses, and is expected to be of great speed.

**THE PAPER TRADE.**—Some leading paper manufacturers have recently called the attention of Government to the consequences likely to arise to their trade from the present war with Russia. It appears that the supply of raw materials for the manufacture of paper has of late years barely met the enormously increasing demand, in spite of many new substances worked up; and it is now feared that the short supply and dearness of all fibres and textile fabrics will prove very detrimental to the paper trade and the literary world. In consequence of these representations, circulars have been issued by the proper authorities to the governors of our various colonies, calling their attention to the necessity of finding some substitutes, within our colonial territories, for the materials at present used in paper making.



## THE ENGLISH TROOPS AT SCUTARI.



EXTERIOR OF BARRACKS AT SCUTARI.

THE humble quarters in which Lord Raglan lives, at Scutari, are the centre of intelligence in these busy times; Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels of Regiments, Commissary Officers, and Aides-de-Camp, may be seen flying to and from it every moment of the day as fast as their horses can carry them. The Sappers are busy fitting up horse-boxes on board the transports, and all the stores required for the troops have been already put on board. Looking away to the Sea of Marmora, the white sails of transports and store-ships, making way against the current, are visible in all directions; and the little wharf and landing-place at Scutari is alive with men, working away in loading boats with casks of provisions or munitions of war; while the air is shrill with the creaking and screaming of the wheels of buffalo-carts tolling up and down the steep ascent to the barracks. In strange contrast to all this life and activity, the natives lie idly on the shore, scarcely raising their heads to look at what passes around them; or take a very unobtrusive and contemplative interest in the labours of the soldiery as they watch them, chibouk in mouth, from their smoking perches in front of the cafés of the town, or of the sutlers' booths pitched along the shore. Lord Raglan's quarters seem to be an especial resort for them. The house, which is a low wooden building—very clean, and neatly painted and matted within—is situate on the beach, about three-quarters of a mile from the barracks. In front of it is a tolerably spacious courtyard, with high walls, well provided with little stone boxes for the sparrows and swallows to build in; and inside this court there is constantly a small stud of led horses and chargers belonging to the aides and officers on duty. Directly opposite to the entrance of the court is a wooded knoll, with a few grave-stones peering above the rich grass; and a Turkish fountain, in front of a group of pine trees, surrounded by water-carriers, is in the foreground. Groups of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, each distinct from the other, are generally to be seen reclining at the foot of these trees, and gazing listlessly into the courtyard, while they carry on monosyllabic conversations at long intervals, between the puffs of tobacco smoke. The beach, which somewhat resembles that at Folkestone at high water, is bounded by a tolerable road, which is a favourite walk of the women and children of Chalcodon, and the suburbs beyond it; but these animated bundles of bright-coloured clothing scarcely deign to look at the men in uniforms or to turn their heads at the jingle of sword and spur. In the stagnant water which ripples almost imperceptibly on the shore, there float all forms of nastiness and corruption, which the prowling dogs, standing leg-deep as they wade about in search of offal, cannot destroy. The smell from

this shore is noisome; but a few yards out from the fringe of buoyant cats, dogs, birds, straw, sticks—in fact, of all sorts of abominable flotsam and jetsam, which bob about on the pebbles unceasingly—the waters become exquisitely clear and pure. The slaughter houses erected by the sea-side do not contribute, as may readily be imagined, to the cleanliness of this filthy beach or the wholesomeness of the atmosphere. On a slope rising up from the water's edge, close to Lord Raglan's quarters, the camp of the brigade of Guards is pitched; a kind of ravine, about a quarter of a mile across, divides it from the plateau and valley at the back of the barracks, in which are pitched the camps of the other regiments and of the light division. Clumps of tall shady trees are scattered here and there down towards the water's edge, under which a horde of sutlers have erected sheds of canvas and plank for the sale of provisions, spirits, and wines, combined with a more wholesome traffic in cakes, Turkish sweetmeats, lemonade, and sherbet. The proprietors are nearly all Smyrniotes or Greeks from Pera, and do not bear the highest character in the world as respects their moral qualities. The regular canteens established within the lines are kept by a better class of people, and are under the surveillance of the military authorities, but it is said that permission to erect some of these temporary canteens has been obtained through bribing the lower classes of native interpreters. Syces, or grooms, with horses for sale, ride about at full speed through the lanes and pathways leading to the camp, but the animals they bestride are generally small bony garrons with mouths like vices, stuffed out with grass and green food, and not worth a tithe of the prices asked by the owners. These gentry are kept at arm's-length, and are not allowed to come within the lines. All this scene, so full of picturesque animation—these files of snowy tents, sweeping away in tier after tier over hillock and meadow, till they are bounded by the solemn black outlines of the forest of cypress—these patches of men at drill here and there all over the plain—these steadier and larger columns at parade—this constant play and glitter of bayonet and accoutrement, as the numerous sentries wheel on their beaten tracks—this confused crowd of araba drivers, match sellers, fruit and cigar and tobacco vendors, of kamals or porters, of horse-dealers, and gaily-dressed rogues and rapparees of all nations,—will disappear with the departure of the troops to Varna, and leave no trace behind except the barren circle which marks where the tent once stood, and the plain all seared and scorched by the camp fires. What is to become of the mushroom tribe which has started, as it were, from the

ground, to supply the wants of the soldiery, it is hard to say, and not very interesting to inquire; but it will not be long ere they will find their way to the English camp in its new quarters. Among the most amusing specimens of the race must be reckoned some Jew and Armenian money-changers—squalid, lean, and hungry-looking fellows, whose turbans and ragged gaberlines are ostentatiously dirty and poverty-stricken; who prowl about the camp with an eternal raven croak of "I say, John, change de monnish—change de monnish;" relieved occasionally by a sly tinkle of a leather purse well filled with dollars and small Turkish coinage. They evade the sentries, and startle officers as they lie half asleep in the heat of the sun, by the apparition of their skinny hands and yellow visages within the tent, and the cuckoo cry, "I say, John, change de monnish." Their appearance at Scutari at all is the greatest compliment that could be paid to the national character. The oldest Turk has never seen one of them near a native camp, and the tradition of ages affirms that where soldiers come the race disappears. Indeed they only show in the sun-time. They are a sort of day-ghost, who vanish at the scent of darkness, and the croak and the jingle are silent, and they spirit themselves gently away ere twilight, and where they live no man knoweth. Any one who has seen Vernet's picture in the Louvre of the taking of Abd-el-Kader's Smala, will at once recognise the type of these people in the wonderful figure of the Jew who is flying with his treasure from the grasp of the French swordsmen.

Rumour has it that Lord Raglan, and the Generals and others who accompanied him to Varna, had rather a rough, but eminently practical, experience of what is to be expected in that district, unless the Commissariat be well attended to. It is said that, on their late journey, he and his staff had to travel for more than twelve hours without a morsel of food. The Commissariat will evidently have a very hard task to perform at Varna, in provisioning so large an army in a country which is cut off from the feeding ground of the Dobruja by the Russians on the one hand, and which is drained by the exigencies of the masses of Turks concentrated near Schumla, on the other. It is to be hoped they have made good and effectual preparation for the force, and that they will not be taken quite by surprise. There is no beef to be had even at Scutari just now, but the supply of mutton and lamb is sufficient, and about 800 sheep and lambs are slaughtered every day at the shambles of Scutari for the army.

The accompanying illustrations are from sketches by Correspondents—the Officers' Quarters, in the Turkish Barracks, at Scutari; and the upper Engraving shows the Entrance to the Barracks with more than its characteristic activity.



OFFICERS' QUARTERS, AT THE TURKISH BARRACKS, SCUTARI.



## THE BALTIC FLEET.



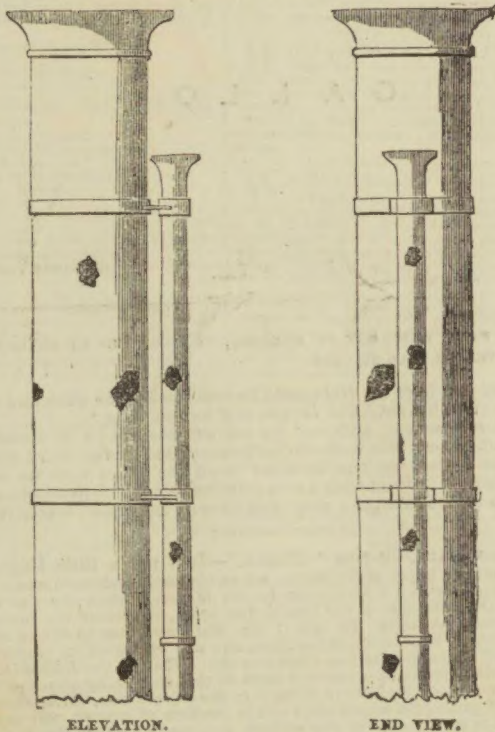
THE "DRAGON" SHELLING FORT GUSTAVUSVARN, HANGO.

## EXPERIMENTS ON GUSTAVUSVARN.

(A portion of the following intelligence appeared in our Late Edition of last week.)

The fleet, or rather that portion of it under the immediate command of Sir Charles Napier, arrived in Hango-roads on the 20th May, and anchored within the extreme range of the enemy's guns. The squadron was allowed to take position unmolested by the guns from the forts on shore. Three insular forts protect the entrance to the harbour, massive structures composed of huge blocks of granite, casemated, evidently heavily armed with guns as well as mortars. The principal fort, called Gustavusvarn, sweeps the approach to the harbour with a long tier of guns, and also from casemate batteries beneath. Two other forts, Doman's Holm and Gustavus Adolphus, to the eastward of the central fort, rake the entrance, and are pierced with embrasures looking to seaward. The shore all round is covered with masked batteries, raised in commanding positions, concealed by trees and branches, and not very readily distinguished. From the preparations on shore it became evident that the Russians did not intend remaining silent.

In the afternoon of the 22nd the *Dragon*, Captain Wilcox, was ordered to take up a position close by an island, where a buoy had been previously laid down. This position flanked the principal fort, Gustavusvarn, and only two guns evidently, out of the many that mounted the walls, could be trained to bear upon her. The vessel was now ordered by signal from the flag-ship to try range of guns. She immediately opened fire. The first shot was good in direction, but fell a little short; the second struck the fort about the centre of the wall; the succeeding ones commenced ploughing up the turf forming the breastwork on the summit of the walls, and sending the fascines and sand-bags flying into the fort in profusion. After the second or third shot the fort replied. The ship and fort thus continued the engagement for about three hours and a half, during which several of the *Dragon's* shells burst right over the centre of the fort, and must have caused severe loss. Two of the shells which struck the walls did considerable mischief, smashing up one of the embrasures. The engagement was not a rapid one; on the contrary, a slow and steady fire was maintained on both sides. The *Magicienne* was ordered, somewhat later in the day, to a corresponding position on the opposite side of the small, narrow, rocky island in question, and opened an effective fire upon one of the masked batteries on the land side, into which she threw several shells. The battery replied with shell, and, it is thought, red-hot shot; but the *Magicienne* was evidently out of range. The *Basilisk* next



THE SHATTERED FUNNEL OF THE "HECLA," STEAM-SHIP.

joined the group. The *Hecla*, Captain Hall, was employed in engaging the fort Gustavus Adolphus. Several of her shot and shell told with great effect. All the shots from the fort against the *Hecla* fell short. The *Hecla* remained at her anchorage for the night. The other steamers were recalled about half-past four. The *Dragon* had one man killed and another wounded. She was struck three or four times.

## A GALLANT CUTTING-OUT AFFAIR.

Previous to these highly-satisfactory experiments on the batteries at Hango, two English vessels had performed a very gallant exploit in that vicinity. It appears that the *Arrogant* had been detached from the fleet for a considerable time, employed in reconnoitring the enemy's posts and shores about Hango Bay. While so employed, the *Hecla*, commanded by Captain Hall, whose services in the China War are so well known, joined her; and the Captains of the two ships planned a little expedition of their own, which turned out quite a daring and successful manoeuvre.

The two ships proceeded up a narrow river, and, on anchoring on the evening of the 19th ult., the enemy, from behind a high sand-bank, in a thickly-wooded place, fired upon one of the boats, which was at that time pulling at a distance of from six to eight hundred yards from the shore, round shot also striking the *Hecla*. Both ships beat to quarters, cast loose their guns, loaded with shot and shell, which they poured into the wood and against the sand barricade, whence the enemy was quickly dislodged. The vessels were not further molested that evening; the anchorage was shifted for the night, and all made snug, with watches posted.

At two in the morning both ships again weighed, the *Hecla* leading, both ships' companies standing by their guns. After about three hours quietly feeling their way along the intricate navigation of the river, both ships came suddenly within range of an enemy's battery. The *Hecla* opened fire, which was quickly answered from the fort; the promontory upon which stood the battery was crowded with soldiers—fine stalwart-looking fellows, with long grey coats, and spiked steel helmets glittering in the sun. While the battery was firing upon the *Hecla*, the *Arrogant* let fly a whole broadside amongst the soldiery. A troop of horse artillery, when the smoke cleared off, was observed scampering away. A prolonged and heavy fire of musketry now ensued from the wood, and Minié balls fell thick on board both ships. The *Arrogant* now got aground within twenty yards of the battery. However, before attempting to haul the ship off, the enemy's guns were dismounted by a



THE "MAGICIENNE" ATTACKING THE RUSSIAN FORTS IN HANGO BAY.



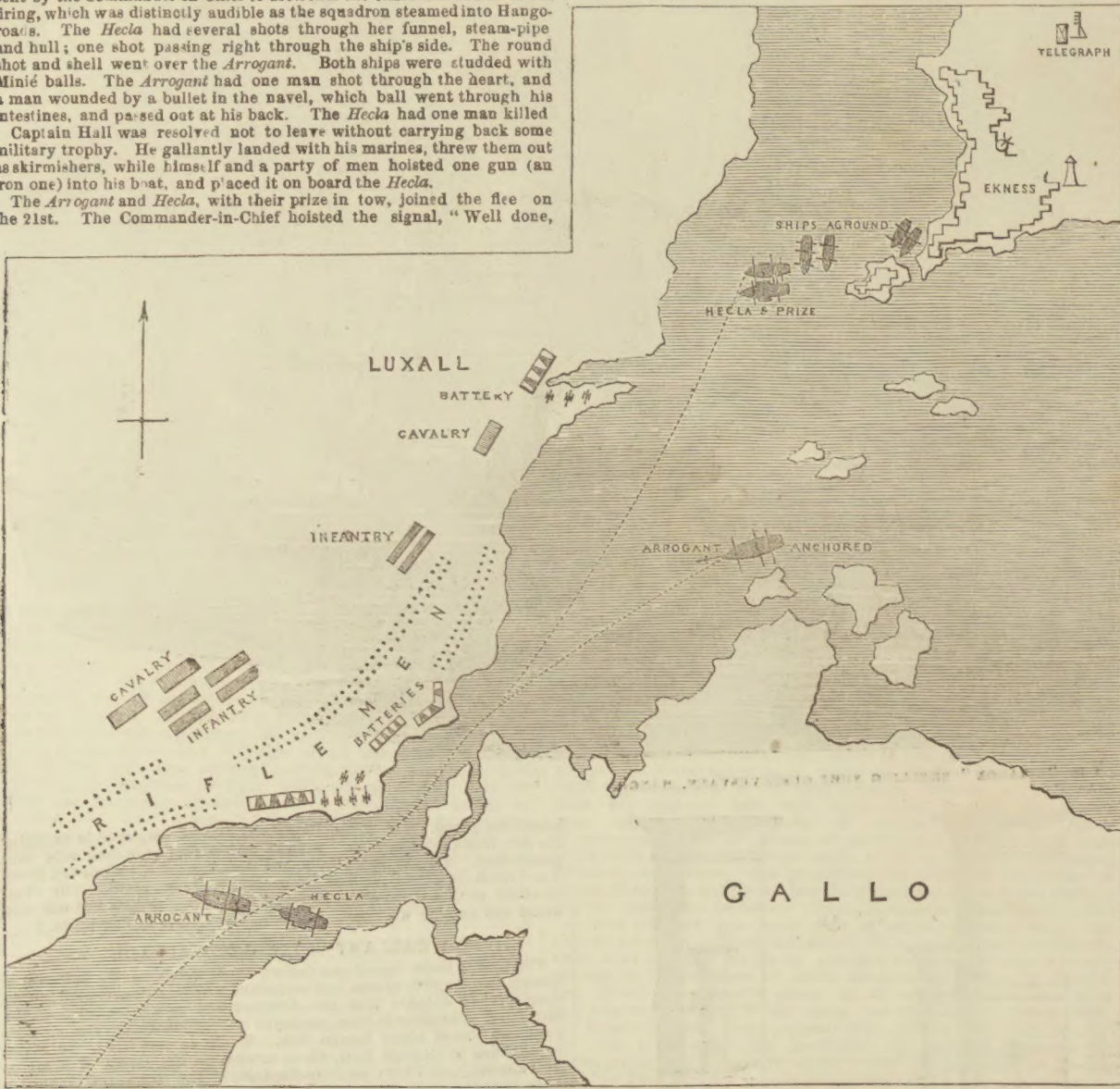
broadside; and the ship was then got off in safety. On passing the fort where the guns had been dismantled, a terrible sight was witnessed—gun carriages blown to fragments, guns dismantled, helmets and knapsacks strewn about without owners.

The town of Ekeness now opened, and there lay the ships, the objects of the expedition. The *Arrogant* was obliged to anchor here, as the water was shallow; the *Hecla* proceeded on, but another battery now opened fire upon her. The *Arrogant*, swung broadside on, kept up a cannonade while the *Hecla* passed, firing shells on the enemy as she did so, ran up alongside of a barque, took her in tow, and steamed away with her, to the horror of the inhabitants. When this little expeditionary force was returning, they were joined by the *Dauntless*, she having been sent by the Commander-in-Chief to ascertain the cause and source of the firing, which was distinctly audible as the squadron steamed into Hangoross. The *Hecla* had several shots through her funnel, steam-pipe and hull; one shot passing right through the ship's side. The round shot and shell went over the *Arrogant*. Both ships were studded with Minié balls. The *Arrogant* had one man shot through the heart, and a man wounded by a bullet in the navel, which ball went through his intestines, and passed out at his back. The *Hecla* had one man killed.

Captain Hall was resolved not to leave without carrying back some military trophy. He gallantly landed with his marines, threw them out as skirmishers, while himself and a party of men hoisted one gun (an iron one) into his boat, and placed it on board the *Hecla*.

The *Arrogant* and *Hecla*, with their prize in tow, joined the fleet on the 21st. The Commander-in-Chief hoisted the signal, "Well done,

Another Correspondent states that "On the 22nd ult., the *Dragon* opened the ball, ordered in, by the Admiral, under the fort, to fire at 2 p.m. Sir Charles Napier and the fleet, who were watching the *Dragon*, were delighted with her spirit, and the Admiral was heard to say, 'Well done, my gallant *Dragon*!' They kept up for an hour and twenty minutes, firing shell. The *Dragon* is much damaged, and will probably be sent home to be repaired, for some of the planks were ripped out. The fleet cheered them right and left when the affair was over, and the French drank the *Dragon's* health, and sent their compliments. Admiral Chads repeatedly exclaimed, 'Beautiful shots!' and so they were. The fort is very large, and is stated to hold



PLAN OF H.M.S. "ARROGANT" AND "HECLA" TAKING A MERCHANT SHIP FROM THE PORT OF EKENESS, IN THE GULF OF FINLAND, AFTER PASSING AND DESTROYING THE DEFENCES, MAY 20, 1854.

*Arrogant* and *Hecla*." The flag-ship manned the rigging; her example was followed by several other ships—all of which gave the heroes three hearty cheers.

By permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, we engrave the Official Plan of the above gallant affair. The Defences of the Point consisted of four 24 lb. iron guns, in a battery made of pine timber; a brigade of six field-guns, with horses; also four 3-lb. iron guns, in a sand battery. The third battery, at the inside point, was unfinished. At Luxall were three large iron guns, in a pine-wood battery; and three field-guns, howitzers, worked by artillerymen.

We add the accounts with which we have been favoured by Correspondents:—

"On Saturday, the 20th May, after cruising for some time off Gottska Sando, waiting for the junction of the French squadron, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, with his flag flying in the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, and accompanied by the French line-of-battle ship *Austerlitz*, anchored with a portion of his fleet off the Island of Hango, in Finland, the *Lightning* steamer having been previously engaged in laying down buoys for their passage. The Gulf of Finland was supposed to be clear of ice, and some of the steamers had gone up to destroy gun-boats, and to watch the enemy's motions. The weather ever since the fleet entered the Baltic had been remarkably fine, and the nights beautifully clear, though still a little cold.

"Sir Charles anchored the fleet just outside the range of the enemy's four batteries, mounting about 80 guns. On Sunday, the 21st, the ships were engaged completing provisions. In the afternoon the *Arrogant* steam-frigate, 47, arrived, with the *Hecla*, 16, towing a Russian prize barque, which had been 'cut out' by them from under a battery, about ten miles to the eastward. As soon as the three vessels anchored, they were greeted by the whole fleet with genuine British cheers; the French on board the *Austerlitz* joining in, and the Russian soldiers in the forts looking on. On the afternoon of the 22nd May, the Admiral ordered the following steamers, viz., the *Dragon*, 6; the *Magicienne*, 16; the *Basilisk*, —; and the *Hecla*, 6, to take up positions to shell the batteries. The illustration represents them in the act of shelling those forts, which they did for about three hours. The *Dragon* received twenty shot in her hull two under water, and otherwise received some slight damage. She had one man killed, and one wounded. As the Russians would, no doubt, construe the withdrawing the steamers from under their guns into a defeat, it was generally supposed that Sir Charles would, on the 23rd, undeceive them on that point, by directing a general attack upon the forts by the ships of the line.

"The harbour of Hango is good; the land around low, and covered with a forest of firs, in which, it is said, large numbers of troops are concealed. There is no village within sight of the fleet. On the chart there is marked 'Tanks, with good water'; but, as they are surrounded with trees, it would not be safe to land and get it. The enemy is a bold one; and, as there seems likely to be plenty of hard work for our men, no unnecessary risks must be run. Half the fleet had been left off Gottska Sando, about fifty miles from Hango; and the French squadron had not yet joined."

"H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, Hango Head, May 22nd.

"The *Dragon* and *Magicienne* have tried the range of their guns from behind a small island, on Fort Gustavusvorn; the first shot the squadron fired, everybody was anxiously watching, with glasses, the moment the signal was made by the Admiral, 'Try range!' She fired very well, and quantities of shell burst right inside, throwing the black dirt up in the air. The *Magicienne* was then ordered to do the same. They fired away for about three hours, and dismantled one of the guns, and damaged the right-hand embrasure of the three facing the squadron. About four o'clock p.m., general recall was made, when they returned. The *Dragon* had one man killed by a round shot, and two wounded; her peak was shot off close to the end; nine shots struck her hull in different places. The *Magicienne* was not touched, I believe; they must have killed numbers, as quantities of their shot and shell went right into the middle of the fort. The *Hecla* all this time tried her guns at a smaller fort, about a mile and a half to the right. One shot was brought on board from the *Dragon*; it was a 24-pounder; the distance 1600 yards."

7000 men; and from the *Duke* could be seen some of the guns and men pitched up into the air. The *Dragon* only lost one man."

Our Correspondent adds:—"We cut out two vessels at Revel on Sunday afternoon. We have two unfortunate Russians on board, whom we took at Revel; we kept them on board the whole time we were firing; they fell down on their knees, pointing to the shore; and when we took them towards the guns, they cried bitterly, and crossed themselves."

CAPTAIN HALL, OF THE "HECLA."—It is not a little singular that his services began in the Baltic, where his last laurels were won. At an early age he was a midshipman in the *Warrior*, when she was employed in the Belt, against the Danish gun-boats, to protect the convoys of our merchant-vessels. In 1816-17 Mr. Hall went out to China with Lord Amherst's expedition, in the *Syra*, and was employed in exploring the Gulf of Corea and the Loo Choo Islands. When in the *Iphigenia*, in 1822, he volunteered to conduct the boats of that ship to the attack of an armed slave. Capt. Hall is one of the very few officers who, having chosen that line of promotion which stops at the position of master, was made an exception to that rule of the service, and made Commander for his distinguished services. He was Master of the *Parthian* at the capture of a piratical schooner in Campeachy Bay, in 1824. But his most distinguished services were performed in the *Nemesis*, during a second visit to the Chinese waters, in 1810-3. He was present at no fewer than twenty-seven different engagements, several of them very dashing affairs, and was named in eleven Gazette despatches, frequently with high praise. In these engagements he was wounded, and has a slight halt in his walk in consequence.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—An article in the June number of *Fraser's Magazine* on the subject of the Russian navy states that the ships-of-war generally are dull sailers and difficult to manage; that many of the line-of-battle ships are only suited for the navigation of their own waters, where they do not require to be filled up with water and stores as if bound for a distant station, and that the vessels, taken as a whole, are similar to the glorious old tubs with which our old naval glories were acquired. With respect to the important question of armament, the Imperial navy is utterly inefficient, and the gunnery practice still more defective. Of the ten paddle-wheel vessels of the Baltic fleet rated as war-steamer, only three of them can fight both decks. For power or tonnage they are not to be compared with our *Terrible* or *Retribution*; and their maximum speed is about seven knots. Most of them can hardly face a stiff breeze. There are three powerful sloops in the Black Sea fleet, and the remainder are paddle-wheels, neither large nor powerful. The active force is at present represented by the *Vostock*, a small schooner built at Northfleet, now on the Kamchatka station. The only first-class screw steam-frigate the Baltic did possess was lost in the year 1852, and it is not probable that any of the ships now on the stocks will ever be fitted with machinery, as the only resource is the Imperial works of Colpn. Compared with the armament of our ships, the Russian ships are far below the mark, more particularly in the Baltic than in the Black Sea fleet—the latter, in point of equipment, being much superior to the former. Taking from this fleet the three-deckers *Twelve Apostles*, of 120 guns, and the *St. George*, of 112 guns, and comparing the weight of their broadsides with that of our *Queen*, it is found that that vessel can throw a broadside exceeding in weight that of the *Twelve Apostles* by 2156 lb., and of the *St. George* of 1010 lb. This gives the *Queen* an advantage, as compared with the latter, equal to the possession of thirty-two 32-pounders—almost a whole deck; and, as compared with the former, of nearly five 32-pounders. At a distance of 1000 yards the *Queen* could only reply with 31 guns; and the *St. George*, under the same circumstances, could only reply with 17. Our *Imperieuse*, 51, screw, throws a heavier broadside than an ordinary Russian 71; and our *Terramoto*, 24, screw, a heavier broadside than some of the Russian 44-gun frigates. Of the three largest vessels of the Baltic fleet, the only Russian steamers which can fight guns on their main decks carry 26 and 12 guns respectively. The largest steam-frigate in the Black Sea carry a 10 inch gun forward, and it is believed a second 10-inch gun, or 68-pounder gun aft, with four 24 pounders. The smaller steamers have a pivot 68 pounder, 65 cwt., and two 12-pounder carronades.

RUSSIAN SAINTS.—Some time ago the two last pictures of his saints to Cronstadt, to protect the soldiers there. The last orders of the day issued at St. Petersburg, however, enjoined that, in the event of that city being threatened with a blockade or storm, all the pictures of the saints are to be removed to Moscow. The saints, which a few weeks ago were deemed able to protect others, are now deemed as incapable of protecting themselves as the old men, women, and children who are to be removed along with them.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The grand ball, to be given by the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion-house, will take place on Tuesday, the 27th instant, instead of Tuesday the 20th, as previously intended.

Piper-major Ross, of the 42nd Highlanders, who carried off the prize at the Northern Meeting last year, is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mackay, the Queen's piper. Ross gets his discharge from the regiment, and commences immediately his duties at the Palace.

Arrangements have been made for opening 44 miles of the Danish railway, between Tønning and Flensburg, for public traffic early in July.

The value of the imports into the colony of Victoria in 1853 was £15,842,637, of which about £13,300,000 was from Great Britain and British colonies, and about £1,700,000 from the United States. As the population last year was estimated at 200,000, this would give a consumption of about £80 per head.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has assisted 150 persons to emigrate from his estates in Kerry to Canada. Their passage, and all other needful expenses, are to be defrayed from Cork.

The Duke of Wellington has announced his intention to give annually a gold medal of his father, as a reward for historical proficiency in the Norwich Grammar-school.

Mendicity is spreading rapidly at Madrid, a great number of families having been reduced to indigence by the stoppage of public works.

It is said to be the intention of the Bavarian Government very shortly to send a special mission to London, in connection with the Greek difficulties.

The Oxford Public Library was formally opened to the public last week, in the presence of the Mayor and a number of the leading citizens.

Mr. Edwards, President of the Honduras Railroad Company, reports that the Congress of Honduras has ratified the contract granting to the company 2,500,000 acres of land, to aid in the construction of the road.

The blockade of the Baltic ports has reduced the Customs revenue of the Czar for 1854 to one-fourth of what it was last year at this time.

The salaries and expenses of the Post-office for the ensuing year are estimated to amount to £1,525,335.

The state of St. Salvador was visited by a succession of earthquakes on the 16th of April, which nearly destroyed the capital. Nearly 600 families were buried beneath the ruins.

The American and West India mail-steamer brought in two millions and a half of dollars, besides £400,000 in English silver brought by the *Canada*.

Mr. Stephenson's tubular bridge over the Nile at Benha will, says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, be fit to rank by the side of the imperishable monuments of ancient Egyptian industry. It is to have ten arches, and is to be 870 feet in length. Unlike the Britannia bridge, the railway will pass over the top.

The value of the cattle conveyed by the railways of the United Kingdom during the last year has been estimated as follows:—Oxen, £13,786,883; sheep, £6,511,857; calves, £2,082,293; pigs, £2,868,674; total, £23,475,777.

The grapes are looking well in the neighbourhood of Lisbon. The crop is very large, and, even allowing a good discount, there is a chance of an average vintage.

Lieutenant Strain's party, reported to have been lost in their attempted exploration of a new Darien route, are all safe again on the seaboard, with the exception of one man, who died on the return march.

Not less than eighteen or twenty defaulters were reported on the Paris Bourse on Monday, with liabilities amounting to 3,000,000 francs.

The number of British ships wrecked in the month of May amounted to 101. The record for April contained a list of 99 ships—making a total of 200 losses in the two months.

It is said that St. John's, Newfoundland, will be in direct telegraphic communication with all the cities in the United States, in October next.

Mr. Hutt has obtained leave to bring in a bill to afford greater facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature, science, and the fine arts.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a Royal order, stating that it is her Majesty's pleasure that all her Ministers shall, while acting in their official capacity, carry gold-headed canes, as emblems of authority.

The notorious Tom Provis, alias "Sir Richard Hugh Smyth, Knight, Baronet," the claimant of Ashton Court, was removed from Gloucester gaol to Milbank Prison, last week.

The inaugural profession of faith was made on Sunday at the Irish Metropolitan Roman Catholic chapel, by the newly-nominated rector of the Roman Catholic University of Ireland.

A general crusade against drunkenness has been commenced in New South Wales and Victoria. At Melbourne a Liquor Law League has been formed.

Chevalier Bunsen's son (the Rev. H. G. Bunsen, M.A., Vicar of Lilleshall, Shropshire, and domestic chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland) has been appointed "Lecture Secretary" for the Church Missionary Society, in the diocese of Lichfield.

Gold has at length been discovered in the only one of the Australian colonies in which it remained to be found. Letters from Fremantle, Western Australia, state that surface specimens have been obtained within fifteen miles of that place, yielding a good percentage of pure metal.

The farming class, as well as labourers, are again appearing amongst the emigrants from Ireland. On Friday last 200 emigrants left Waterford by one vessel; and they included several respectable-looking farmers and their families.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has submitted a project to the British Ambassador for the erection of an English church at Constantinople; and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has promised to propose the subject to his Majesty the Sultan.

The police-force of Liverpool is said to be in a very disorganised state, and resignations are of frequent occurrence.

A collection of pictures has been purchased for the National Gallery, from Herr Kruger, of Minden. They are shortly expected to arrive in this country for delivery at their destination.

The Roughly O'Brien Lighthouse, which is situated on the most dangerous part of the coast of Donegal, and has been erected for some years, has never yet been lighted.

The steamer *Gazelle* exploded on the Columbia river lately, killing twenty, and wounding thirty persons.

The British Electric Telegraph Company succeeded in laying down another submarine cable, on Friday week, between Portpatrick and the Irish coast.

The silver custodia, inlaid with jewels, together with maces of the same metal, and other silver articles belonging to the Corporation of Madrid, have been stolen.

Last week a father and son, the former aged ninety-six and the latter seventy, applied to the Blackburn board of guardians for relief.

There are altogether 1059 banking establishments in the United States. Their total circulation at the beginning of 1854 was about £41,000,000, while their specie was little more than £10,000,000.

During a thunderstorm which passed over Worcestershire last week, an old fisherman, who had sought shelter from the rain under a pear-tree, was killed by lightning.

Within the last eighteen months no less than 266 vessels have been built, or are now on the stocks, on the river Clyde. Their aggregate tonnage is 167,770 and their estimated value £5,000,000.

A letter from Melbourne by the last steam-r, states that rents have fallen in the suburbs: "comfortable four-roomed cottages can now be had at from £250 to £300 a year!"

Great alarm has been caused in Bolton by the discovery that the reservoir which supply that town with water do not contain more than will last from two to three weeks. As a first step to meet the emergency, the supply of water for manufacturing purposes is to be cut off.

The Brighton Railway Company issued 35,000 tickets, on Monday last, to different stations along their line, at the ordinary excursion rates.

The fracas at the Falkland Islands is to be settled by the payment of compensation to the American captain whose vessel was unjustifiably seized by an English ship-of-war.

By direction of the Primate to the Dean of Limerick, all the pews in the cathedral of that city are now open to the public.

A gentleman was recently travelling from Chester to London in a railway carriage, when his hat flew off; without hesitating a moment, he pitched his hatbox, on which were his name and address, after it, wisely judging that the latter would lead to the return of the former—and it did so.

Lord Howden, the British Ambassador in Spain, is about to take his departure from Madrid, leaving Mr. Otway as Chargé d'Affaires. An important command in the East is said to have been placed at his Lordship's disposal.

The Chinese, of whom there are about 25,000 in California, have started a newspaper, in the language of the Celestial Empire, called the *Goldhill News*.



**TO ARTISTS.—A French Stuffed LAY-FIGURE (female) for SALE,** may be inspected at J. BARNARD'S Artists' Color Warehouse, 339, Oxford-street, London.

**LAW.—ARTICLED CLERK.** A Solicitor practicing in one of the largest Towns in the Midland Counties, has a VACANCY in his Office for an ARTICLED CLERK, who can, if desired, be received into his House. Address A. Z., Post-office, Nottingham.

**COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.** Furnished; in a good Land and Shooting. Rent must be moderate, premises in repair, district healthy, and grounds well timbered. North or West of London preferred.—Apply (prepaid) to H. V., 54, New Bond-street, London.

**MARINE RETIREMENT IN SOUTH WALES.**—A CLEVER MAN and his Wife, having two spare bedrooms, or three, in the sea, near Wormhead, Glamorganshire, would be glad to receive TWO BOY UNDER 16 on moderate terms; or Two or Three PUPPETS, or instruct in the use of the Rifle, or in the use of the Gun. Apply to Mr. R. J. Jones, 18, Richmond-terrace, Clifton, Bristol.

**TO BESOLD, HIMALAYAN PHEASANTS** and PARTRIDGES.—A Choice and Rare set of the above Himalayan Birds (twenty-eight in number), viz. twenty Pheasants, eight Partridges. They are ready for sale, and are in good order, just arrived. For list, price, &c., apply to Mr. Hawkins, Trunk-maker, 85, Strand.

**FOR SALE.**—Maccaws, Parrots, Lorries, Cockatoos, Parakeets, Lorikeets, &c., in great variety and magnificent plumage: very handsome Brazilian Macaws, and other Parrots; Piping Bullfinches, American Mocking Birds, and Virginian Nightingales in full song; showy Troupials, Bishop's, Indigo Birds, &c.; St. Helena, Bengalee, and Zebra Waxbills, beautiful elegant Night Herons, &c.; very pretty Marmosets and other Monkeys; Lemurs, Flying Squirrels, &c.; also a fine young Puma. Apply to C. A. LAW, Naturalist, 12, Camden-cottages, Camden New Town, close to the Camden-road Railway Station.

**TO ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, &c.**—An excellent BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF, within the port of London, with first-rate premises for the purpose, the buildings, erected within a few years, are all of the most substantial kind, and admirably adapted for the several branches, and are completely fitted with plans, tools, and machinery, of the very best description, for operation of an extensive and lucrative character. There is a large and influential connection attached to these works, and one, two, or more gentlemen, of skill and energy, each taking a department, could not fail to realize a handsome income. The capital required is very moderate, and two-thirds may be spread over a series of years if wished.—Apply to Mr. R. A. CHARLTON, 11, Bucklersbury, London.

**BOROUGH STEAM WHEEL WORKS.**—STEAM-MADE WHEELS of every description, of first-rate quality, supplied at the lowest remunerative prices, on the shortest notice.—Factory, Newington-causway.

**JENNENS and BETTRIDGE's Papier-Mâché** Works and Show Rooms, 11, King-street West, Belgrave-square, London; and Constitution-hill, Birmingham, contain an immense variety of every article manufactured of Papier-Mâché. Jennens and Bettridge had the honour of receiving the only Medal awarded to this manufacture by the Juries of the Great Exhibition.

**CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.** Parfited Bedding, &c., may be obtained in great variety, and at low prices, for immediate delivery, at HOWITT and COMPANY'S Galleries and Warehouses, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

**CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMINGS,** No. 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, having purchased largely below the great advance, are enabled to offer a large portion of their STOCK at the OLD PRICES. French Silk and Worsted Damasks, Tabourets, &c., at very great reductions; Turkey Carpets, Floor-cloths, &c.

**PAPERHANGINGS and PANEL DECORATIONS.** In elegant New Designs.—White and gold panel drawing-room paper, 10d. per yard; ditto, with gold and green flock patterns, 10d. per yard; ditto, with crimson flock and gold, 1s. per yard; crimson and scarlet silk drawing-room papers, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns sent to all parts of the kingdom for approval.—W. REDKISSON'S old established manufactory, 43, Fenchurch-street.

**LOOKING-GLASS and CARVING and GILDING Manufactory.** (Established, 1822). CHARLES AGOSTINI, 398 and 399, Oxford-street.—These extensive Shops and Show Rooms are well known to the public generally to contain the most extensive assortment of Looking-glasses and Gilt Decorations of every description. The taste and superiority of workmanship, and the unrivalled crystal-like colour of the Glass combined with moderate prices cannot fail to insure the patronage of those who may be pleased to honour the Show Rooms with a visit. Designs forwarded on receipt of 18 postage-stamps—allowed for or being favoured with an order. Estimates free of charge.—398, 399, Oxford-street.

**CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT;** INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls, lining iron houses; sold in rolls, 13 inches wide, ONE PENNY per SQUARE FOOT; DRY HAIR FELT, for insulating the roofs of houses, and for the bottoms of boats and ships; and SHREATHING FELT, for ships' bottoms, on which the copper lies smooth. Samples, directions, and testimonials sent by post.—Croggon and Co., 2, Dowgate-hill.

**MODERATOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, and GAS CHANDELIERS.** The collection of MODERATOR and other LAMPS, in the new Show Rooms of T. R. GRIMES and CO. combine variety, elegance, with excellence of manufacture, and proportionate lowness of price. Rich Bronze Moderator Lamps, 21s., 25s., 30s., and upwards; Porcelain ditto, 30s., 35s., &c. Those forming bases for flowers, 38s., 50s., 60s., 70s., 80s., 90s., 100s., 120s., 150s., 180s., 200s., 250s., 300s., 350s., 400s., 450s., 500s., 550s., 600s., 650s., 700s., 750s., 800s., 850s., 900s., 950s., 1000s., 1100s., 1200s., 1300s., 1400s., 1500s., 1600s., 1700s., 1800s., 1900s., 2000s., 2100s., 2200s., 2300s., 2400s., 2500s., 2600s., 2700s., 2800s., 2900s., 3000s., 3100s., 3200s., 3300s., 3400s., 3500s., 3600s., 3700s., 3800s., 3900s., 4000s., 4100s., 4200s., 4300s., 4400s., 4500s., 4600s., 4700s., 4800s., 4900s., 5000s., 5100s., 5200s., 5300s., 5400s., 5500s., 5600s., 5700s., 5800s., 5900s., 6000s., 6100s., 6200s., 6300s., 6400s., 6500s., 6600s., 6700s., 6800s., 6900s., 7000s., 7100s., 7200s., 7300s., 7400s., 7500s., 7600s., 7700s., 7800s., 7900s., 8000s., 8100s., 8200s., 8300s., 8400s., 8500s., 8600s., 8700s., 8800s., 8900s., 9000s., 9100s., 9200s., 9300s., 9400s., 9500s., 9600s., 9700s., 9800s., 9900s., 10000s.

**MR. MECHI** has the pleasure to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has made most extensive alterations and improvements in his premises, which he doubts not will commend them to the approval of his patrons. All persons of taste should hasten to inspect the unique and richly stocked STOCK of ELEGANCES now exhibited in his new SHOW ROOMS, 4, LEADEN-HALL STREET, near the India House. He has brought out some most superb and novel specimens in papier-mâché. Finding it impossible to display them advantageously in his former space, he has fitted up splendid Show Rooms, to which he invites those who are desirous of seeing the most brilliant specimens this country can produce. He has the best Stock in London of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Writing-desks, and every thing for the Toilet and Work-table. Illustrated Catalogue gratis. N.B. Mr. Mechi has secured the best location at the Crystal Palace.

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**IMPROVED AIR CANES,** for Shooting Rabbits, Roofs, Sea-Fowls, with ball; small birds, with shot; fish, with harpoons and line.—Prices of these portable and silently-destructive weapons, from 4s., including pump and apparatus.—REILLY, Gun Maker, New Oxford-street, London.

**TWO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW,** Manufacturer, 191, STRAND, invites anglers to inspect his large and varied STOCK of superior FISHING TACKLE, at moderate prices. Trout line, 2s. per dozen. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

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**TROUT-FISHING EQUIPMENT.**—For 10s., 6d., rod, winch, line, 12 flies, and 1 case. For 21s., best glass fly-rod, winch, 30 yards patent line, 30 flies, 2 collars, and fly case. For 40s., one of the best rods in London, with 2 topes, 3 trout tackle, 2 traces, gaff-hook, multiplying winch, 20 yards patent line, 24 best flies, 2 gut collars, and fly-case. Forwarded in answer to Post-office order. Any article exchanged not approved of. Best trout flies 3d., or 1s. 6d. a dozen; 3-joint walking stick rod, 2s.; 4-joint best fly-rod bottom rod, ringed, brazed, winch, 10s.; 12s. second quality, not brass. JOHN CHEEK, 121 C, Oxford-street. Catalogues and Guides gratis.

**ASHLEY'S HOTEL,** Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, for families and gentlemen. Bed, 2s.; breakfast, 1s.; plain, 1s. 3d.; dinner, 1s. private sitting-room, 3s. A family room. Attendance charged, 1s. per day.

**SURPLICES.—GILBERT J. FRENCH,** BOLTON, Lancashire, has prepared his usual large supply of Surplises. Parcels delivered Free at Railway Stations.

**KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, REGENT-STREET,** respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to the five following Advertisements, containing particulars of the Spring Silks, Muslins, Balzarines, Shawls, &c., which are now ready for inspection, at 243, Regent-street.

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**THE RACES, the FEES, and the CRYSTAL PALACE.** Unrivalled Stock of new DRESS BUNNETS direct from Paris from One Guinea each.—Madame PARSONS, 92, Regent-street, and 23 and 27, Burlington-arcade.

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